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ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

RESULTS OF THE SESSION IN POINT OF ECONOMY.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS REDUCTION IN THE APPROPRIATIONS FROM LAST YEAR—PASSAGE OF THE UTAH BILL—THE TARIFF BILL POSTPONED TILL DECEMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The appropriations this session, when they are summarized and entirely ready for comparison with the appropriations of last year, will give rise to interesting studies for politicians. Excluding various small appropriations made in special bills from time to time during the session, and the four millions Deficiency bill for the navy which grew out of the preparations for war on account of the seizure of the Virginius, the aggregate amount of the twelve regular appropriation bills passed this session is $177,018,719 40. The aggregate of the same bills last year was $201,389,176 65, making a difference of $24,370,457 25. The amount of the bills as prepared by the Appropriation Committee of the House this session was $170,502,546 27. In the various stages of action between the two Houses there was added to the bills as finally passed, in round numbers, $6,500,000. Last year the additions made to the bills reported by the committee in the first instance amounted to nearly $20,000,000. The bills which appropriate more money this year than last are, the Indian bill, the Post Office bill, and the Consular and Diplomatic bill. The increase in the Indian bill this year over last is $150,000. The increase in the Post Office bill is about $1,300,000. This increase of the appropriation will probably be more than made up by an increase in revenues. The increase in the Consular and Diplomatic bill is chiefly for the payment of awards against this Government by the British Mixed Claims Commission, authorized by the treaty of Washington, and amounts to about $2,000,000. There is a very large decrease in the bills for the navy, the army, fortifications, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, the Deficiency bill, and the Sundry Civil bills. Summarizing the results of the action of Congress on the regular appropriation bills in a sentence, the appropriations have been made almost exclusively to carry out existing laws, and, including all appropriations in all bills, are $20,000,000 less than the appropriations of last year. This, in itself, is action which entitles the Forty-third Congress to very great credit. The appropriation bills have been singularly free from extraneous legislation, and, though there have been some subjects united with them which gave rise to much discussion and popular opposition, like that abolishing the Civil Service Commission, and the fixing of postage on printed matter, as the bills have finally passed they contain almost nothing to which serious objection can be made.

DEATH OF THE "LITTLE" TARIFF BILL.

A few minutes after the Senate met this morning, Mr. McPherson Clark, of the House, appeared and announced that that body had non-concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, and requested a new conference. Mr. Sherman immediately obtained the floor, and said it was manifest that no agreement could be reached on disputed points of this bill at this stage of the session. He moved that the bill be postponed till next December, and his motion was agreed to without discussion.

THE UTAH BILL.

The bill for the better enforcement of laws of the United States in the Territory of Utah was passed by the Senate to-day with several amendments. But little opposition was manifested toward it, and a roll call was not demanded upon the passage of the bill. Mr. Sargent objected to several features of the bill, and offered several amendments, which were agreed to. The first of these amendments struck out the provision in the third section which authorized the court to grant alimony and counsel fees upon filing of a bill by a woman to declare a marriage void on account of a previous subsisting marriage of the defendant to another woman, and further authorizing the court by final decree to make such allowance for the maintenance of the complainant and her children by the defendant as might be just and reasonable. Another portion of the clause struck out by Mr. Sargent's amendment provided that in any suit for divorce, civil cause, or criminal prosecution, marriage might be proved by the acts, conduct, and declarations of the parties without the production of any record or certificate of marriage. A clause in the fourth section of the bill, which was stricken out upon Mr. Sargent's motion, provided that in any trial for adultery, bigamy, or polygamy, it should be good cause of principal challenge to any juror that he practiced polygamy or believed in the rightfulness of the same. In lieu of this clause a proviso was inserted, allowing the prosecution five challenges in capital cases, and the defense fifteen. In other cases each party is allowed three challenges. The bill as it passed, after providing for the attendance of Clerks, Marshals, and Attorneys upon all sessions of the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory, service of process and other details, declares that there shall be held each year two terms of the Supreme Court and four terms of each District Court in the Territory, and gives the District Courts exclusive original jurisdiction in all suits or proceedings in chancery, and all actions at law in which the sum or value of the thing in controversy shall be $300 or upward, and in all controversies where the title, possession, or boundaries of land, or mines or mining claims, shall be in dispute, as well as in all suits for divorce. In a short speech advocating the passage of the bill, Mr. Logan said it was a national disgrace that a polygamist held a seat in the other end of the Capitol, and that Congress had not the courage to put him out. The Chair (Mr. Carpenter) called the Senator to order for thus speaking of the other House, and the remark was withdrawn. It is held by the best lawyers that by the common law polygamists may be challenged as jurors, and that the modification of the bill in this particular does not injure the effectiveness of the bill against polygamy. The more essential and useful provisions of the bill provide a way in which the business of the Utah courts, which have been obstructed for years, can proceed.

SHUTTING JOBS OF EVERY KIND.

The principal action of the day in the House was of a negative chalacter, as the members had firmly resolved that no jobs should be passed in the rush of final business, and it must be said to the credit of the first session of the Forty-third Congress, that in its closing hours the traditions of both branches were violated, and that there was enacted very little ill-considered legislation. Although the House was in continuous session from 10 o'clock until 6, there were several recesses taken pending the enrollment of the appropriation bills, to avoid the passage of doubtful measures. A few members very earnestly opposed these recesses, which insured necessarily the defeat of their schemes, but more than two-thirds of the House always voted to stop everything but the essential legislation.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The conference report upon the Post Office Appropriation bill was adopted in the House without a division. There was much opposition manifested to the provisions of the report relative to the prepayment of newspaper postage and straw bids. It was urged against the newspaper section that the rate of two cents per pound will force the leading newspaper publishers to use the express instead of the mails, and the revenues of the Government will consequently thereby be reduced. The bill as passed provides for the prepayment of all postages, fixes the rate on daily and weekly newspapers at two cents per pound, on periodicals and other newspapers at three cents per pound. The *Congressional Record*, when sent from the office of publication, is subject to the same rates as ordinary newspapers, and when sent in transient copies, one cent each copy.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was adopted in the House without a division. The only question which was raised related to the disposition of the civil service problem. The nullifying action of the Conference Committee seemed to so recommend itself to the sense of the House that only a formal vote was taken upon the entire report. Both Houses, by the adoption of this report, have declared as regards the civil service question that they favor the civil service reform in theory, but are opposed to it in practice. The House passed an amendment repealing the law by which the Civil Service Commission was created and covering into the Treasury the unexpended balance of this fund. The Senate struck out this amendment and appropriated the customary $15,000 for the commission. The conference report struck out both the the House and Senate amendments, and left untouched the law under which the commission was created, but refused to appropriate any money for its expenses. The unexpended balance, which is perhaps $10,000, remains, however, to the use of the commission, providing it is contracted for in accordance with the new law of this Congress before the expiration of the present fiscal year. Gen. Butler, although he acquiesced in the conference report on the civil service amendment, thought he could again commit the House to an indorsement of his original resolution. He accordingly introduced another joint resolution providing that soldiers and sailors shall have preference in all Government appointments, and that these appointments shall be equitably distributed among the Congressional districts; but the House was evidently in no humor for any demagogery on this question, and consistently refused to permit a vote upon this resolution, although it was introduced early in the day, and with a threat on the part of Butler that no other legislation should be permitted if the resolution failed to come to a vote. The threat, however, was disregarded, and Butler's parliamentary skill in preventing further legislation was greatly disproportioned to the task.

SUMMING UP ON THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Gen. Garfield in a brief speech summed up the work of the Committee on Appropriations at this session. The result was most commendable. Making all allowances for deficiencies on the regular appropriation bills, the expenditures for the next fiscal year will be $25,000,000 less than for the present year. A curious fact in connection with these bills is that every appropriation bill has been increased in the Senate, with one exception, and that every bill has come from the conference of the Senate materially reduced. Mr. Dawes had to congratulate the Committee on Appropriations on their very commendable success, and thought in turn that the country would be pleased with the exhibit of the other side of the ledger. He believed that the revenues would be more than equal to the expenditures, and that the country might well be satisfied with the action of the Republican Congress, which, without adding to revenues by increasing taxation, had so greatly reduced the expenditures.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

At 6 o'clock exactly Speaker Blaine declared the first session of the Forty-third Congress adjourned without a day.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Secretaries of the religious denominations, who met here to-day to consider the subject of appointments to the new Board of Indian Commissioners, gave the President a list of names from which they recommend that he should make selection. The announcement of the new board will probably be made in a few days.

THE ERIE RAILWAY PRESIDENCY.

The *Evening Star* has the following interesting personal notice: "Representative H. J. Jewett, of Ohio, has decided to accept the Presidency of the Erie Railway, and has gone home to arrange his business with that end in view. The position of Congressman has been an irksome one to Mr. Jewett, whose private business has kept him much away from the House."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN POSTAL CONTRACTS IN CALIFORNIA.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads made a report to-day on the charges preferred by Representative Luttrell against the Post Office Department and some of its subordinate officers relative to certain post route transactions in California. The committee say they do not find evidence of fraud, irregularities, or violation of law, although they are satisfied that upon many if not all the routes mentioned, straw bids were made, which, under the law, the Postmaster General was powerless to correct, and for prevention of which legislation was had during the Forty-second Congress, and to perfect which the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads proposed legislation during the present session of Congress.

THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL PROHIBITING THE SLAVERY OF ITALIAN CHILDREN.

Capt. Celso Cæsar Moreno is rejoicing over the enactment of a law for the abolition of slavery of Italian children brought to this country by the so-called padroni. Mr. Sargent called up the bill in the Senate, and obtained its passage at a late hour last night. When the bill reached the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Page, of California, asked and secured the unanimous consent that it be immediately considered, and that the Senate amendments be concurred in, which was done. Mr. Moreno has devoted three years to this work, and expended on it thousands of dollars. Many Senators and Representatives heartily congratulate him on the result. He was admitted to the floors of both Houses, and his bill passed by votes approaching unanimity.

SICKNESS OF GEN. HILLYER.

Gen. Hillyer, of New-York, is lying seriously ill in this city at his hotel with congestion of the lungs.

THE NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE BASS.

Representative Bass was yesterday confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He says he will confer with the Secretary of the Treasury before he decides whether or not he will accept the office, though at present he is disposed to decline it.

POLITICAL CONVENTION.

THE NEW-YORK PROHIBITIONIST STATE CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—A STATE TICKET NOMINATED—MYRON H. CLARK NAMED FOR GOVERNOR AND J. L. BAGG FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 23.—The convention of the Prohibition Party met in the hall of the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by George Bowen, Jr., who nominated James L. Bagg, of Syracuse, temporary Chairman, which was agreed to. Mr. Bagg was escorted to the Chair, and returned his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred on him.

On motion, James Boice, of Albany, and George H. Wheeler, of the *Prohibitionist*, were chosen Secretaries.

On motion, Messrs. Holmes, Lee, Hammond, and Crummey were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. Committees on Permanent Organization and on Business were also appointed.

The committees retired, and letters from absent prohibitionists were read.

Mr. Hume, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, First—That we are more than ever persuaded that the legal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits for beverage purposes is the only effectual remedy for the unparalleled evils resulting from their use.

Resolved, Second—That we are as firmly persuaded that such remedy can only be secured through a separate political party, that, while equally competent to deal with all other public questions shall make prohibition the paramount aim of its organization, and to that conclusion we are impelled, among others, by the following reasons:

First—Of the two great parties we have the Democracy, which neither pretends, nor could with justice pretend, to favor repressive interference with the rum interest.

Second—While the Republican Party has claimed to be the party of great moral ideas, and the true friend of temperance, it has forfeited all right to be recognized as such.

Third—It has had possession through its Governor, and two successive Legislatures of the State administration for nearly the whole of the past two years, with full power to grant anti-liquor legislation if it had been disposed to do so.

Fourth—It came into power fully committed to one measure of prohibition by pledge, which it first violated and has since failed to redeem.

Fifth—It has refused to submit to be voted upon by the people an amendment to the Constitution of the State prohibiting the rum traffic as asked for by leading temperance organizations.

Sixth—It has, at the instigation of liquor sellers, so interfered with and modified the law of excise in existence when it came into power, so far as civil penalties go, as to give practical free trade in rum in our larger cities, and remove the principal restriction upon the traffic on the Sabbath day.

Seventh—It has put upon the statute-book a law unprecedented in its support of the rum interest in the act incorporating the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States, as thereby it has given the highest legal sanction and protection to the rum traffic, and conferred upon those openly and actively engaged therein the most extraordinary privileges and powers, including those belonging to the courts of justice, and directly affecting the liberty of the citizen, as well as authority to raise and use large sums of money in controlling and corrupting legislation.

Eighth—It has refused to remove or modify obnoxious statutes of its enacting when protested against and appealed to for that purpose by temperance people, treating their petitions and drafts of bills with undisguised indifference and contempt.

Ninth—It has shown itself by its entire administration of public affairs to be the friend of rum-sellers, and chiefly concerned in securing their support.

Resolved, Third—That for the reasons assigned in the foregoing resolutions we approve of the establishment of a distinct Prohibition Party in the State of New-York, and hereby declare an abiding purpose to persist in its maintenance until, with God's help, we put the State in the hands of well-known and publicly-pledged prohibitionists.

Resolved—Fourth—That we are unalterably committed to an amendment to the Constitution of the State forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages within its limits.

Resolved—Fifth—That while we hold it to be equally the duty and the interest of the sexes to work for rum's overthrow, we cannot refrain from the grateful commendation of those women who have set the example of devoting all the powers and influence they possessed, an example which we regret there are so many of the other sex to applaud and so few to imitate. And we would call upon the temperance women of the land to continue their efforts, and especially until such time as they will be endowed with the same legal privileges as their fellows, to employ all their influence and power with husbands, fathers, and others who have the ballot, that it may be used on the side of sobriety and good order.

The resolutions were laid on the table for future discussion.

It was voted that each Assembly District represented should be entitled to three votes, no matter how many persons may be here to represent the district.

The convention then, at 12:30 o'clock, took a recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

After recess, Mr. Brice, in the absence of the committees, made an appeal to the convention to support the newspapers which were devoted to the cause of prohibition. Various delegates stated what was doing in their respective sections concerning organization, showing that a systematic work was being prosecuted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following permanent officers: President, Hon. C. C. Leigh; Vice Presidents, W. H. Hosmer, of Cayuga; James W. Neighbour, of Ontario; Edward Crummey, of Dutchess; G. E. Filkins, of Niagara; A. C. Rose, of Saratoga. Secretaries, Jas. Brice, of Albany, and G. H. Wheeler, of Onondaga. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported that twenty-five counties were represented, some of which had delegations numbering from ten to twenty.

The permanent President, Hon. C. C. Leigh, was conducted to the chair, and proceeded to address the convention at some length. He set forth the necessity for temperance men to withdraw from the Republican Party, in the ranks of which they had worked for years for their cause, but in vain. They could repose no confidence in that party.

The resolutions were taken up separately. The first one was adopted.

Mr. Warner, of Wayne, when the second one was read, questioned the propriety of arraigning in detail the Republican Party. He thought it better to say we have no reason to expect anything favorable to the cause from either party, and hence the necessity for a separate party. Mr. Harker sustained the resolution in all its length and breadth.

Mr. Cowles, of Oneida, thought it would be better to have a simple resolution declaring that we will henceforth have nothing to do with the nefarious schemes of either party. He did not think it dignified or proper to single out one of the parties.

Mr. Crummey, of Dutchess, said this question was up in the committee, and it being admitted that the charges were facts, they should be declared. "Now," he asked, "whoever thought or said the Democratic Party would do anything for us?" [Voices, "No one."] "Then what is the use of shouting at dead ducks?"

Mr. Eliot, of Troy, regarded the charges in the resolution as essential. We only refer the Republican Party to the record it has made.

The resolution was adopted with but two or three dissenting voices, amid applause.

The third resolution was read and adopted unanimously. The fourth resolution was also adopted.

Mrs. Gage offered the following substitute for the fifth resolution, and sustained it in a speech, citing various incidents to show that the liquor traffic can never be prohibited until women have the right of suffrage.

Resolved, That as all reforms in this country are at last to have their permanent settlement at the ballot-box, and as the only permanent and efficient aid woman can give the temperance cause must be through her vote, we therefore look earnestly forward to the recognition of woman's political rights as a means of bringing about the first triumph of the temperance cause.

After some discussion, both resolutions were recommitted, with Mrs. Gage's added, to the committee.

Mr. Hume, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that there were three reports, viz: The original resolution by the majority; Mrs. Gage, as a minority report, submits her resolution; and Mr. Hammond, as another minority, submits the following:

Resolved, That we hail with devout thankfulness to God the great uprising among the women of our land to put away the liquor nuisance from among us, and that we renew our pledge to put the ballot into the hands of women when we shall have the power to do so, thus enabling them to vote as well as pray against the giant curse of the world.

Mr. Hammond's resolution was agreed to, and the others rejected.

On motion the convention then proceeded to nominate a State ticket. H. V. Howland, of Cayuga; Rev. B. I. Ives, of Cayuga; Myron H. Clark, and C. C. Leigh were named as candidates for Governor. An informal ballot was had, which resulted as follows: Myron H. Clark was named by 81 delegates, C. C. Leigh by 9, and Mr. Howland by 27. On motion of Mr. Brice, Myron H. Clark was nominated by acclamation. On motion of Mr. Crummey, Mr. J. L. Bagg, of Onondaga, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

Mr. Brice moved the nomination of Horace V. Howland, of Cayuga, for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Hume stated that Mr. Howland could not accept a nomination, and had so informed him. The motion to nominate him was, however, unanimously carried. On motion of Mr. John Husbert, Mr. Daniel Walford was nominated for Canal Commissioner. Dr. J. W. Still nominated Mr. Charles A. Bowne for State Prison Inspector. Mr. Hammond nominated Ira Bell, Esq., of St. Lawrence. Mr. Brice sustained this nomination, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. Ira Bell, who was present, returned his thanks for the nomination conferred upon him. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

A mass-meeting was held this evening which was largely attended, and was addressed by several eminent temperance advocates.

The Prohibition State Executive Committee met at St. James Hotel, Auburn, and elected Hon. C. C. Leigh, of New-York, Chairman; James Brice, of Albany, Secretary, and Wm. B. Millard, of Dutchess, Treasurer.

TEMPERANCE MEN AT SYRACUSE.

GOV. DIX RENOMINATED—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 23.—About fifty temperance Republicans from various sections of the State assembled here to-day upon the invitation of Mr. B. C. Hale, of Brooklyn, to consider the question of the renomination of Gov. Dix. Mr. David Dicker, of Chemung County, presided, with Judge William H. Van Cott, of Westchester, as Vice President, and Mr. C. Henry Mead, of Erie, Secretary. Mr. Hale stated the object of the gathering, expressing a strong desire to preserve the integrity of the Republican party, and objecting to the renomination of Gov. Dix as tending to drive thousands of temperance Republicans out of the Republican Party. He stated that he had received about seventy letters from counties not represented, all but three of which were opposed to the Governor's renomination. Under a motion of Judge Van Cott's, that it is the sense of the conference that it would be inexpedient to renominate Gov. Dix, a rambling debate was had, in which the Governor was attacked and defended with much earnestness. The motion was finally tabled to receive the report of the committee on the resolutions as follows:

The first resolution recites the pride they feel in the past record of the party, in the moral triumphs achieved, especially in the abolition of slavery, and that they had looked confidently to its co-operation in destroying the other great curse, the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors. The second resolution relates to civil service, &c., which, however, are questions by no means of such magnitude as the question of the suppression of the traffic in liquors. The third and fourth resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the unanimous passage by the Republican State Convention of resolutions eulogizing the principles and policy of prohibition inspired additional hope for the triumph of the cause, and secured to the party for several years almost the entire temperance vote of the State; that we have supported in good faith and earnestly Gen. John A. Dix as a candidate for Governor, believing that, standing squarely upon the platform of his party, he would justify the confidence of the temperance men by his official acts.

Resolved, That by his veto of the local prohibition, in the interest of the liquor traffic, Gov. John A. Dix forfeited all claim upon the support of the friends of temperance and of the Christian Sabbath, and that the Republican Party, by renominating him for re-election, will deliberately assume the responsibility of that act, and detach from its support thousands of earnest men who have been among its most faithful adherents. We therefore, as Republicans and as temperance men, solemnly protest against such a renomination, as in violation of the good faith, and endangering the integrity and success, of the party.

These drew out considerable debate, but when it was understood to be designed only to influence the nominations of the Republican State Convention, they were passed with only two dissenting votes.

The Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five to embody the sense of this convention in an address to the Republicans of the State, and to act as an Executive Committee to carry out the spirit of the resolutions until the Republican Convention meets. The convention then adjourned.

THE MAINE DEMOCRATIC

HON. JOSEPH TITCOMB NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—THE PLATFORM.

PORTLAND, Me., June 23.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, with a good attendance of delegates. The meeting having been called to order by Samuel D. Leavitt, Chairman of the State Committee, Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, was appointed temporary President, and appropriately acknowledged the compliment. The following gentleman were appointed Secretaries: W. S. Noyes, of Saco; John A. Littlefield, of Portland; George A. Terrigo, of Rockland.

The State Committee were made a Committee on Credentials. They reported 422 delegates present. The temporary organization was made permanent, and a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, one from each county.

After the organization had been completed, Dr. Garcelon, the Chairman, addressed the convention, taking the stand in favor of hard money, equal rights for all men, equal and just administration of the laws, and arraigning the Republican Party for its alleged dereliction of duty. He believed a stringent License law was better for the promotion of temperance than all the prohibitory laws that were ever put on the statute book. The effect of the prohibitory law is to make men desirous of breaking all laws; it is a cheat and a fraud, and it is time the people of our State and country should take the Government into their own hands and be their own dictators.

A State Committee for the ensuing year was chosen.

Hon. E. F. Pillsbury briefly addressed the convention, devoting himself principally to the speech of Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Augusta last week, which he regarded as vituperative and untrue.

A list of one Vice President from each county was announced.

Eben F. Pillsbury, of Augusta, moved that Hon. Jos. Titcomb, of Kennebunk, be nominated by acclamation as candidate for Governor.

Gen. Philo Clark, of Turner, objected to the nomination by acclamation, and moved to amend so as to nominate by ballot.

The amendment was not accepted, and the nomination of Joseph A. Titcomb was made unanimous by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That an inflated and irredeemable paper currency is among the worst evils that can afflict a community; it enables cunning and unscrupulous speculators to rob producers of the fruits of their labors, and afflicts every reputable business with the peril of continual panic and disaster. We regard a currency based on specie redemption as the only one upon which the business of the country can be safely trusted, and hold that we should as rapidly as possible approximate to such a circulating medium.

Resolved, That a protective tariff is a most unjust, unequal, oppressive, and wasteful mode of raising the public revenues. It is one of the most frequent and fruitful sources of corruption of administration. We, therefore, the Democracy of Maine, in convention assembled, declare for free trade, and in favor of unfettered and unrestricted commerce.

Resolved, That the recent action of the Republican majority in the United States Senate in attempting to revive the worst features of the Sedition law of John Adams' Administration, and to establish a censorship of the press of the country at the Federal capital, declares a purpose to silence all criticism of the conduct of public men, and as such demands the severest condemnation of every freeman in the land.

Resolved, That the framers of our Constitution erected a system of government, the corner-stone of which was local control of local affairs, which for nearly a century held the States in the Union as harmoniously as the planets hold their places in the heavens, and it is among the gravest faults of the Republican Party that it has wantonly overawed and prostituted the Government of the several States.

Resolved, That the civil service of the Government should be performed by those who are found to be best qualified therefor, and there is seen in the recent action of the Republican Congress on this subject a humiliating confession that the party in power cannot dispense with the prop afforded by public plunder.

Resolved, That the undeniable corruptions pervading all departments of the General Government are themselves ample arguments against the continuance of the party now in power, and proof that it deserves the righteous indignation of the people.

Resolved, That in the person of Joseph A. Titcomb, of Kennebunk, our nominee for Governor, we have a statesman of eminent ability and integrity of character, whose political views are modeled after the Democratic fathers of the Republic, and as such we commend him to the suffrages of the electors of Maine.

The resolutions were adopted seriatim without opposition.

A committee of three was appointed to inform Mr. Titcomb of his nomination.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the convention was then passed, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Androscoggin delegates had come prepared to vote for Gen. Chas. W. Roberts, but the showing was so small that they did not press his name.

THE FIRE AT RICHMOND, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—At the time of the fire in Richmond, Ky., Sunday night, Mrs. Annie Greenleaf, wife of an agent of Adams' Express Company, was lying ill at her residence near the burning buildings, and it is feared the consequences of her hasty removal will be fatal. Several children were injured by the flames, though not seriously. A few minutes before the fire made its appearance in the stable loft an unknown man thrust his head into the doorway of the First National Bank and said to the Cashier, who was engaged at his desk, "Your bank will be burned before morning," and disappeared. The bank narrowly escaped desrtuction.

A SHOCKING CALAMITY.

FALL OF THE FLOOR OF A CHURCH IN SYRACUSE.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED—OVER ONE HUNDRED INJURED—RECOVERING THE BODIES—THE WHOLE CITY LAMENTING.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 23.—An appalling catastrophe occurred here to-night. A strawberry festival was being held at the parlors of the Central Baptist Church, when, without any premonition, the floor gave way, about 9:30 o'clock, precipitating the roomfull into the story below. The parlor was on the second floor, and the room underneath was also full. The fire alarm was immediately, and the firemen hurried to the scene. Soon 10,000 people were there, and tremendous excitement prevailed. It is impossible to give particulars at this hour. Five dead bodies were taken out, and the work has hardly commenced. Probably a hundred persons are more or less injured, many very seriously

DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.

The following are among the dead bodies recovered:

Dr. O. E. Wainwright.
Mrs. Wainwright.
Miss Minnie Thomas.
——— Gstrander, a child.
——— Leonard, little girl.
——— Horton, little girl.
Miss Theodore Holmes.
Winnie Collins, a young girl.

Rev. George T. Dowling, Pastor of the church, is dangerously injured; also his wife, who is not expected to live. Rev. H. J. Eddy is seriously injured.

Two hundred persons are injured, some dangerously.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

NPMES OF THOSE TAKEN OUT DEAD.

SYRACUSE, Midnight.—The following were taken out dead:

Dr. O. Wainwright.
Mrs. E. Austin Barnes.
Mrs. James M. Crow.
Mrs. J. E. Karr.
Miss Gussie Carpenter.
Mrs. Abijah Veder, of Utica.
Miss Gracie Holmes.
Miss Winnie Collins, aged thirteen to-day.
Hattie Leonard, five or six years old.
John Austin.
——— Ostrander, a boy about nine years old.
Miss Minnie Thomas.
Frank Collins, aged fourteen.
Lulu Harton, aged twelve.

THE INJURED.

At the scene of the disaster the number of injured will probably reach 100. Mrs. Dr. Wainwright will undoubtedly die. Ex-Alderman Austin Barnes is very seriously injured. Rev. Dr. H. J. Eddy is slightly injured.

The bodies are supposed to be all recovered now.

About a hundred persons are injured, but it is impossible to get the names to-night. The excitement is very great. The city is filled with consternation.

The scene in the streets around the church baffles description. Thousands are gathered there asking after friends, waiting for the dead, and attending to the injured. The entire Police force and fire department of the city were called out, and took charge of the work of recovering the dead and wounded. The broken timbers were hoisted up with difficulty. The walls of the church did not fall in, but are seriously damaged.

The church is comparatively a new one. A few minutes before the floor gave way it trembled so that many persons left the room, fearing an accident, which had been predicted by many.

THE CAUSE OF THE CALAMITY.

The accident was caused by the giving way of the joist that supported the floor. The joist ran from both sides of the room to a cross-stringer, the middle of which was supported by iron rods from the roof. The stringer gave way, pulling the ceiling and roof down upon the people, and precipitating them into the room below.

H. N. White was architect of the building. Dickinson & Coleman did the carpenter-work.

The work of recovery was exceedingly slow, as it had to be done in the dark, and it was feared every moment that the walls would fall in.

THE CHASE FOR A MURDERER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—At Glasgow, last Saturday night, in a disreputable house, a negro named Maxey attacked another negro, named Everett, with a knife, killing him and nearly severing his head from his body. Next morning the people of the town, black and white, turned out en masse in pursuit of the murderer. They caught him in the woods, but he broke away and picked up a large stone, with which he menaced the crowd. A negro barber, named Jack Martin, drew a pistol and fired upon Maxey, but missed him and slightly wounded a white man named J. A. Shirley, who was close beside Maxey. Thereupon, Shirley, supposing Martin was trying to rescue Maxey, fired upon him (Martin) with fatal effect. Maxey was then overpowered and brought to town, where he is now in jail. The killing of Martin is greatly deplored, and by none more than Shirley.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company held here yesterday, the following Directors were elected: J. F. Joy, of Detroit; J. W. Brooks, Nathaniel Thayer, H. H. Hunewell, Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, John Jacob Astor, George F. Tallman, Moses Taylor, of New-York, and Erastus Corning, of Albany.

A TRAGIC AFFAIR—DANGER OF TAKING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says that a man named John Brouffham was assassinated yesterday morning by Hugh Ellet, in Pulaski County. Ellet's wife left him and took up with Brougham some weeks ago. Brougham was driving in a buggy with Mrs. Ellet through a piece of woods, when they were confronted by Ellet, who appeared suddenly from behind a bush and deliberately discharged both barrels of a shot-gun into Brougham's body. The horse ran away, and the woman and Brougham's body were thrown into the road. Ellet robbed the body of his victim, and, making a captive of his wife, disappeared in the brush. Ellet is still at large.

THE SAENGERFEST.

THE GREAT PROCESSION OF THE SOCIETIES—ADDRESSES AT SAENGER HALL—THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23.—The Saengerfest was formally opened this afternoon and evening. The hopes indulged have already been more than realized, and there is no doubt that the nineteenth meeting of the North American Saengerbund will be one of the most satisfactory and successful in every sense ever held, if indeed it does not outstrip them all. Citizens without distinction of nationality or creed, even the temperance people, have entered into the spirit of the occasion with keen zest, all classes seconding the efforts of the Germans, thereby making the fest a complete and unqualified success. No such elaborate displays in decoration have ever been seen in Cleveland. Arches and flags span the streets, and hundreds of buildings are decorated without and within in every way that taste and ingenuity can suggest. Wreaths and bouquets, with words of welcome, are seen on every hand. All the streets seem a perfect wilderness of decorative emblems and designs.

Every incoming train, to-day, brought very large delegations, who were met by reception committees, their presence recorded, and the members escorted to the quarters assigned them. The grand procession formed on Erie, Wood, Bond, Ontario, and Seneca streets, with right wing on St. Clair, moving shortly after 2 o'clock; the route being through St. Clair, Water, Superior, and Ontario streets, Woodland avenue, Perry street, and Euclid avenue to Saenger Hall, where the procession disbanded. The display was one of the most superb ever seen in Cleveland, being composed of all the visiting societies, with all the musical, civic, and military organizations of this city. Thousands of our citizens and visitors witnessed and greatly enjoyed the spectacle. In the evening, at the hall, after the reception, and the concert, under the able management of Prof. H. Ridler, speeches were delivered; the introductory, on behalf of the Bund, by Capt. E. M. Bohm, who then introduced Gov. Allen, who welcomed the singers on behalf of the State of Ohio, and in the absence of Mayor Otis, W. H. Kelly, President of the Council, welcomed them to the city. Orations were then delivered in German by Dr. G. C. E. Weber, and in English by Lieut. Gov. Hart.

Lucca arrived this evening in good health, and in the best possible voice, and will take part in the festival to-morrow evening.

During the week the various German societies will keep their halls open to their guests, and visitors will everywhere be cordially welcomed. This evening, after the concert, a reception was given by the west-side Orpheus Society at Kuntz's Gardens, on Columbus street. Wednesday evening the Gesangverein will give a festival and Summer night's concert at Haltnorth's Garden, on Wilson and Woodland avenues. Thursday evening, the Harmonia Society will hold open house at Rettberg's Hall, St. Clair street. For Friday evening two receptions are announced—one to be given by the Harmonia Society at Oerl's Hall, on Woodland avenue, and the other by the Turner Society of the west side at their hall, on Mechanic street.

CANADA.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

TORONTO, June 23.—The *Globe* of this morning prints the full text of the Reciprocity treaty. It says the treaty cannot fail to be beneficial to both the countries interested in its operation. It must largely increase the volume of traffic, stimulate industry, and, while involving a large expenditure on the part of Canada, give in return an impetus to the development of our mineral resources, as well as to our shipping and agricultural interests.

A MILITARY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

COBOURG, Canada, June 23.—A military camp of instruction has been opened here. It comprises the Fortieth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-seventh Battalions of Infantry, the Port Hope Troop of Cavalry, and the Port Hope Field Battery. Camps have also been formed at Kingston, Niagara, and Windsor.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A report has just reached Chicago that a serious fire is raging in the woods along the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, near Napoleon, Ohio. All telegraphic communication is cut off east of Napoleon, and no particulars can as yet be obtained.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Platz Bakery, on Prairie street, near Seventh street, Milwaukee, Wis. The bakery, Kaiser's cigar shop, and Seltner's saloon were destroyed. The loss is $6,000, and the insurance $3,000. Two young men who were sleeping in the basement of the bakery were suffocated by the smoke, and perished in the flames.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at the oil-works of Lombard, Ayres & Co., at the foot of Sixty-fifth street, North River, caused by the ignition of escaping gas. Damage $50; no insurance.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in an unoccupied house in Eighteenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Brooklyn. The fire spread rapidly, and the flames soon enveloped the building and communicated to the row of four frame houses adjoining. Before the arrival of the firemen these houses were ablaze, and defied the efforts of the citizens and firemen to save them from destruction. One of the four houses was occupied by William & Charles Bischoff, manufacturers of blankets. They lose on furniture and stock $1,000; fully insured. Messrs. Thomas Byrne, Edward Williams, Walter Haywood, and John Clencer who occupied the other three houses, succeeded in saving their furniture. The buildings, which are owned by Messrs. George W. Brown, George W. Meade, and Gerald Murray, were destroyed. Loss, $8,000. The Police consider the fire as the work of an incendiary.

THE MURDER OF BERRY AMOS.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The Coroner's Jury, this morning, inquiring into the murder of Berry Amos, which took place last night, after hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from wounds inflicted by Samuel W. McDonald. The prisoner was then conveyed to the City Jail. Several of the witnesses swore positively that they saw the accused making the stabs.

GRAND CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 23.—A grand cricket tournament is to be held here Aug. 18, and for several days following, under the patronage of Lieut. Gov. Archibald, Vice Admiral Wellesley, Lieut. Gen. O'Grady, and Messrs. Holy and Myer, of this city. The following matches are to take place: England vs. America, Canada vs. America, England vs. Canada, Halifax vs. all others. Several valuable prizes are to be given.

WRIT OF ERROR IN A MURDER CASE REFUSED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23.—The Ohio Supreme Court to-day refused a writ of error in the case of Hugh Dougherty, who was convicted of murder in the first degree at Lancaster recently. He will be hanged at Lancaster in August.

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—The Massachusetts Senate to-day passed to engrossment, by a vote of 16 to 8, the bill to establish a reformatory prison for women. The bill to abolish the Board of Police Commissioners was passed to a third reading in the House by 113 yeas to 63 nays.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

BONAPARTIST ACTIVITY—PROBABLE REJECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS.

PARIS, June 23.—The vigorous efforts made by the Bonapartists to influence public opinion and turn it to their own account causes much uneasiness. The party is organizing committees in every department, establishing newspaper organs, and distributing political documents and petitions urging the restoration of the Empire.

There are rumors that the Assembly will adjourn at the end of July.

A banquet will be given at Versailles to-morrow to celebrate the birthday of Gen. Hoche. M. Gambetta is expected to speak on the occasion.

It is probable that the Assembly will successively reject all the constitutional bills. The Republicans manifest joy over the prospect, believing that dissolution will be the inevitable result.

The Conservatives favor either postponement of the bills until Winter, if none of them can be adopted now, or the intervention of President MacMahon by means of a message, holding the Assembly responsible for failure to organize the powers of the Executive.

SPAIN.

CONCHA'S PLAN OF SUPPRESSING THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

MADRID, June 23.—Marshal Concha's plan to localize the Carlist insurrection, by which he hopes to eventually overthrow it, provides for the establishment of a fortified military line commencing at Losareos, passing Estella, Puenta la Reina, and Pamplona, and terminating at Aviz. The Marshal expects by this means to confine the Carlists to a small district of country destitute of resources. He considers it useless to employ his army in continual engagements with an enemy who is without definite plan of campaign.

PROPOSED FUSION OF THE REPUBLICANS AND RADICALS.

MADRID, June 23.—Senores Castelar and Martos had a long conference yesterday. The subject of their interview was the fusion of the Republicans and Radicals. The Radicals demand as a condition of the fusion the election of a new Cortes.

DISPERSION OF CARLIST BANDS.

MADRID, June 23.—The Government troops have defeated and dispersed some Carlist bands near Morella. The insurgents lost forty-four killed in the engagement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DISABLED STEAMER MONTANA'S CARGO—THE WEATHER.

LONDON, June 23.—The cargo of the Williams & Guion steam-ship Montana, which put back to Liverpool with machinery disabled, has been transferred to one of her consorts, the Idaho, which sails for New-York to-morrow.

MR. ARCH TO TAKE A PARTY OF LABORERS TO CANADA.

LONDON, June 23.—Mr. Arch has consented to go to Canada with a party of agricultural laborers.

At a meeting of farmers in Newmarket, to-day, one of the speakers declared he would undertake to import from Canada a sufficient number of unemployed laborers to fill the places of the men locked out in his section of the country.

ITALY.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE TURBULENT PAPAL SYMPATHIZERS.

ROME, June 23.—Several persons arrested on Sunday for taking a prominent part in the papal demonstration have been variously sentenced to imprisonment for terms of six, twelve, and eighteen months.

THE VATICAN.

THE UNITED STATES THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE THE POPE IS POPE IN THE EYES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 23.—A Florence journal says the Pope has been presented with a copy of the address sent from the United States to Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen. The Holy Father, in replying, spoke most cordially of America, and said: "The United States is the only country where I am really Pope in the eyes of the Government. I am always afraid lest European Governments shall oppose or control my acts; whereas I can freely send Pontifical documents to the United States without fear of opposition on the part of its Government."

A TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCE.

CONVENTION TO REVISE THE RULES TO MEET IN ST. PETERSBURG IN 1875.

LONDON, June 23.—The London *Post* to-day says an international conference will assemble at St. Petersburg in 1875 for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations adopted by the Paris Convention of 1865 for the government of telegraphic lines. Twenty-two states are expected to be represented by delegates.

THE CABLE TO BRAZIL.

REJOICING YESTERDAY IN PERNAMBUCO—PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL CONGRATULATING EACH OTHER.

PERNAMBUCO, June 23.—The successful laying of the submarine cable bringing Brazil into telegraphic communication with Europe, has been the occasion of much pleasurable excitement in this country, and there is a general jubilee in Pernambuco.

LISBON, June 23.—The usual pleasant messages have passed between the Governments of Portugal and Brazil over the establishment of telegraphic communication between the two countries.

CUBA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

HAVANA, June 23.—Captain General Concha returned to Havana at noon to-day.

STEAM-SHIP ARRIVALS.

QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—The National steam-ship Egypt, from New-York June 13, arrived here to-day and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 23.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Koeln, from New-York June 10, arrived to-day and proceeded to Bremen.

LONDON, June 23.—The National steam-ship France, from New-York June 7, arrived at Gravesend at 4 P. M., Sunday.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORSHIP.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—The General Assembly took one ballot for United States Senator to-day, and adjourned until to-morrow. The following was the result: Whole number, 105; Burnside, 41; Dixon, 26; Barstow, 16; Browne, 10; Sheffield, 8; Jencks, 4; Binney, 2.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 23.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriations of each House of Congress to sit at the Capitol during the recess to inquire as to what reforms can be made in the several branches of the civil service, and reduce the appropriations therefor. Which was agreed to.

THE TARIFF BILL.

A message was received from the House announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, and asking a new conference.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said it was manifest that Congress could not agree upon the disputed points of the bill at this stage of the session. He therefore moved that it be postponed till next December, which was agreed to without discussion.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs recommending arbitration as a just and practicable method for the settlement of international difficulties. It was agreed to.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

COLORADO ADMISSION.

When the bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was reached on the calendar, objection was made to its consideration, and a motion to take it up was laid on the table by 32 to 21.

NEW-MEXICO.

The bill for the admission of New-Mexico into the Union was also laid aside, objection being made to its consideration.

THE UTAH JURY BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, moved to take up the bill in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah. He said it was of the utmost importance that the bill should be passed and the domination of law be established in Utah as in all other parts of the United States. He had been told by the Attorney General this morning that the passage of this bill was of the greatest importance.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said the passage of the bill would result in a religious war which could have but one result. The Mormons would be driven to the wall, and their thrifty farms would be devastated. In his opinion it would be best to leave this matter to time. In a short time he believed the influx of Gentiles into the Territory and the contact of Mormons with the outside world would result in the melting away of the Mormon system.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said it was a disgrace that Mormonism was tolerated in this country. If there was any disgrace in this world, it was that in one end of this Capitol a polygamist occupied a seat, and Congress had not the courage to turn him out.

The Chair called the Senator to order, and said it was not proper to make such references to the other House.

Mr. Logan withdrew his remark, and asked if it was true that the head of the Mormon Church had more power in Congress than all the morals of this country. If members of the Congress of the United States were afraid to deal with this subject, they were not fit to represent the Republic.

The motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN to take up the bill was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved an amendment providing that a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme Court of the Territory shall lie in criminal cases where the accused shall be liable to capital punishment or convicted of polygamy or bigamy, and it was agreed to. The recommendation of the committee to strike out the seventh section of the bill, making the common law of England the rule of decision in all the courts, was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out the provision in the third section that when a bill is filed by a woman to declare a marriage or pretended marriage void on account of a previous subsisting marriage of the defendant to another woman, the court may grant such reasonable sum for alimony and counsel fees as the circumstances of the case will justify, and may likewise, by final decree, make such allowance for the maintenance of complainant and her children by defendant as may be just and reasonable, and further providing, that whenever in any proceeding for divorce, civil cause, or criminal proceeding, it is necessary to prove the existence of a marriage relation, it shall not be necessary to prove the same by the production of the record or certificate of marriage, but evidence of cohabitation between the parties as husband and wife, the acts, conduct, and declarations of the parties shall be admissible. It was agreed to.

He also moved to strike out a provision in the fourth section, that in the trial of any prosecution for adultery, bigamy, or polygamy, it shall be a good cause of principal challenge to any juror that he practices polygamy, or that he believes in the rightfulness of the same, and it was agreed to.

He next moved an amendment providing that in capital cases the prosecution shall be allowed five, and the defendant fifteen challenges of jurors, which was also agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The remainder of the afternoon till 4:15 o'clock was spent in executive session, after which a recess until 5:15 P. M. was taken.

BILL PASSED.

The following were among the bills passed:

To fix the salaries of clerks at the Springfield Armory; making the bridge across the Niagara River, authorized by the act of June 30, 1870, a post route; providing for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and the disposition of the proceeds; the Post Route bill; to protect lines of telegraph constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury and obstruction; to provide for the stamping of unstamped instruments, documents, or papers; for the relief of the owners of the steamer Clara Dolzen; amendatory of the act to reorganize the courts of the District of Columbia; amendatory of the act to amend the act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States, approved Aug. 6, 1856; to relieve the following-named persons of their political disabilities: E. L. Winder, L. L. Lomax, and George E. Pickett, of Virginia; Richard T. Allison, J. W. Bennett, A. S. Taylor, and George N. Hollins, of Maryland; Sardine G. Stone, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the necessity of a public building at the City of Auburn, N. Y.; to prevent the useless slaughter of buffalo within the territory of the United States; to enable the Secretary of State to pay salaries to certain of the Commissioners of the Vienna Exposition.

EXTENSION OF THE SESSION.

The Senate, while in executive session, agreed to the resolution of the House to extend the session till 6 o'clock this evening. Subsequently the Senate passed a resolution extending the session until 9 o'clock this evening.

The Senate reassembled at 5.15.

INFORMING THE PRESIDENT OF SENATE'S READINESS TO ADJOURN.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of that body, to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President that the two Houses of Congress were now ready to adjourn, and inquire if he had any further communication to send in.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the resolution was concurred in, and the chair appointed Messrs. Edmunds, Anthony, and Bayard members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The House bills to relieve the political disabilities of John Forsyth, of Alabama, and J. L. Pugh, of Alabama, were passed. Subsequently Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, moved to reconsider the vote on removing Mr. Forsyth's disabilities, but was told by the Chair that the bill had been enrolled and sent to the President.

The Senate then, at 5:20, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, went into executive session. At 5:35 the doors were reopened.

A TWENTY-CENT SILVER COIN.

Mr. SARGENT called up the Senate bill authorizing the coinage of a twenty-cent piece of silver at the mints of the United States, which was passed.

Upon the doors being reopened, Mr. EDMUNDS, from the committee to wait upon the President, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and the President replied that he had concluded all the duties that devolved upon him, and had no further communication to send in.

THE GREENE STATUE.

The Chair appointed Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Commissioner on part of the Senate to provide for the erection of a statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

At 6 o'clock Mr. BAYARD offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and hereby tendered to Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter for the courtesy and ability with which he has presided over their deliberations.

Mr. CARPENTER replied:

SENATORS: I should do great injustice to my own feelings if I did not return to you my heartfelt thanks for your kindness at the present session. It is remarkable that the more we see of the Constitution of the United States, and the more familiar we become with it in practice, the more we admire the wisdom of its provisions. I have, since presiding here by your favor this session, come to esteem as I never did before, the wisdom of that provision which separates the presiding officer from the members of the body. He occupies this chair, the duties of which are so nearly judicial, ought not to be a Senator, for as a Senator he must more or less participate in the debate, and take more or less interest in the questions which are pending here, and, if not suspected by others of partiality toward those questions in which he takes an interest, he must, if he be a right-minded man, suspect himself of partiality, and it may be, in endeavoring to avoid that, lean too far the other way. I thank you again, gentlemen, for your courtesy, your kindness, the patience with which you have borne the errors which were necessarily the result of my inexperience as a presiding officer; and hoping that you will in safety reach your homes, and there meet an approving constituency, that we shall meet here again in December in health and prosperity, and returning to this corps of clerks my thanks for their co-operation in performing the duties of the Chair, I now proceed to execute the order of the two Houses of Congress, and declare that the Senate of the United States is adjourned *sine die*. [Applause.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 A. M.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILLS.

Mr. SAWYER, of Wisconsin, from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, made a report. In reply to inquiries, he stated that the amount was reduced about $250,000 below the sum in the bill as it came from the Senate, but was about half a million more than when it left the House. Altogether it appropriated a little more than half a million less than the bill of last year. The report was agreed to.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, from the Conference Committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it. He said, in response to Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, that the conference report provided for the pre-payment of postage on newspapers should commence on the 1st of January, 1875, and that the rate of postage on newspapers should be two cents a pound on all weekly and daily newspapers, and three cents a pound on all publications less frequent than weekly.

Mr. ROBERTS complained that the House was being compelled to yield its own judgment to that of the Senate.

Mr. TYNER said it did not become him to say that the Senate had forced the House conferees to do anything. It was time, however, that the House had sent to the Senate a clean Appropriation bill without any legislation whatever. The Senate had engrafted on that bill a vast amount of legislation; such legislation as never ought to be forced through the two Houses of Congress on an appropriation bill, or in any other way, except on the most thorough examination and fullest deliberation.

Mr. COBB, of Kansas, inquired of Mr. Tyner as to the provision to prevent "straw bids."

Mr. TYNER replied that the House bill on that subject had been materially altered by the Senate, and had been engrafted on the Post Office Appropriation bill. He did not agree with the gentleman from Kansas that the Conference report entirely defeated the wise legislation originally passed by the House, but he had no hesitation in saying the House bill on that subject was decidedly better than what the Senate proposed. As one of the conferees he could not have yielded to the Senate amendment if he had not believed that it was a slight amendment on the present law.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, inquired of Mr. Tyner what mysterious power it was that was able to thwart the efforts of Congress to do what all men acknowledged ought to be done in this matter of straw bids.

Mr. TYNER replied that the gentleman from Wisconsin ought to know that he (Mr. Tyner) was not able to answer that question. He had been a member of the House five years, during which time he had been more or less intimately connected with Post Office affairs. If there was a "ring," or a lobby, or any other kind of influence surrounding either House to prevent the passage of legislation necessary to protect the Government in that regard, he (Mr. Tyner) had never seen it and knew nothing about it. No man had ever approached him on the subject, and no man dared to.

Mr. ELDRIDGE hoped the gentleman did not understand him as intimating anything of the kind.

Mr. TYNER—I did not.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I do not believe that the gentleman can be approached; but there is some mysterious force to prevent legislation for this purpose. I say that we should stay here till next August or till the next session rather than be baulked in our efforts to provide against this crying evil.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of California—I hope the matter will be referred back to the Committee of Conference, and let us stay here as the gentleman says till next session, or break up the combination against the Government."

Tr. TYNER—The indignation of the gentlemen may be all right, but they ought to recollect that we are getting a better law than we have now.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, opposed the conference report, on the ground of the high rates of postage fixed for newspapers, and he stated that the effect would be to diminish the revenue from that source by forcing newspaper publishers to make arrangements with railroad and express companies.

TUESDAY'S SESSION OPENED.

The further consideration of the report was interrupted by the close of Monday's session, and the formal opening of Tuesday's session.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

A bill to remove the political disabilities of Robert Tansill and Marcellus Christian, of Virginia, was passed.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, made a report.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, inquired how the civil service matter was left.

Mr. GARFIELD said that its exact position was this: The Senate had appropriated the usual sum of $15,000, together with the unexpended balance. The House had repealed the Civil Service law altogether. The conferees on both sides had agreed to drop the whole subject out of the bill, and it was not alluded to in any way whatever.

Mr. BUTLER—How does that leave the unexpended balance of $10,000?

Mr. GARFIELD—That comes under the new law requiring all unexpended balances to be covered back into the Treasury, except the balance on public buildings and some other matters.

Mr. BUTLER—Of which this is not one?

Mr. GARFIELD—Of which this is not one.

Mr. BUTLER—All right. You let civil service reform die, instead of being killed. [Laughter.]

The conference report was agreed to.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was then resumed.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, one of the conferees, advocated the report as a compromise measure. As to public documents, the arrangement was that public documents may be sent at ten cents a volume, postage prepaid. The average weight of these volumes was two pounds, so that the postage on them was five cents a pound. To the *Daily Record* the postage on each number was to be one cent.

After further discussion, the conference report was adopted.

THE DISTRICT BURGLARY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, from the Joint Select Investigating Committee on the District of Columbia, made a report in the matter of the burglary in the District Attorney's office. The committee had not been able to complete the inquiry, but was satisfied that one of the objects of the conspiracy was to falsely implicate Columbus Alexander, one of the memorialists. He reported a resolution to furnish copies of the testimony taken on the subject to the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury for action against the Detectives Whiteley and Nettleship. The resolution was adopted.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN MAKING INDIAN CONTRACTS.

Mr. AVERILL, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made report in the matter of the investigation of the alleged frauds in making contracts and furnishing supplies in the Indian Office, with a volume of testimony. The report exonerates the Commissioner and the Interior Department, and shows that the frauds were charged by Mr. Welsh and three rejected bidders, who failed to obtain the contracts. These parties could none of them show either frauds, unfairness, or irregularities in the conduct of the Interior Department or the Board of Indian Commissioners. The investigation occupied a month, and the report is a complete vindication of the Government officers.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY AND THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, summed up the work of the session in the matter of public appropriations. He remarked that there had been no more curious illustration of the growth of legislative and governmental history than this, that for the last forty years the Executive Departments had been gradually brought closer under the eye of Congress. In the beginning of the Government the appropriations for all the departments were made in bulk and in one bill—so many million dollars for the State Department, so much for the War Department, and so on. As to the clerical force, it was left entirely in the discretion of the Secretaries. After about twenty years of the history of the Government, separate bills for the departments were begun to be reported. But even then the appropriations were very much in the lump. This session the Committee on Appropriations had reduced all the contingent funds to items. It had been often stated that the expenses of the Government for the first fifty years were not in the aggregate more than the expenses of one year now. That was a startling statement, but he should call attention to the growth of the country in territorial area. When the Constitution was established the area of the country was 780,722 square miles; in 1803, after the acquisition of Louisiana, it was 1,941,000 square miles; in 1848, after the acquisitions from Mexico, it was 2,928,000 square miles, and now it was 3,608,000 square miles. He gave the following comparative statement of the appropriations of last year and this:

Naval Appropriation bill last year, $22,250,000; this year, $16,750,000; Army, last year, $31,750,000; this year, $27,750,000; Legislative, last year, $23,750,000; this year, $20,500,000; Fortifications, last year, $1,889,000; this year, $904,000; Indian, last year, $5,500,000; this year, $5,500,000; Military Academy, last year, $344,000; this year, $339,000; Deficiency, last year, $11,278,000; this year, $4,000,000.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill was about the same in both years, except that the bill this year contained an item of $2,000,000 to pay the claims of the British Mixed Commission. The Pension bill this year was about $500,000 less than last year, but he thought it likely that there would be a deficiency to that amount. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill last year was $32,186,000. This year it was $26,688,000, and this year's bill contained the immense item of $400,000 for the sufferers from the overflow. The River and Harbor bill last year was $6,112,000; this year it was $5,248,000. The aggregate of these bills showed a diminution below last year's appropriations of $27,763,787. His statement of course, did not include private bills, but his own opinion was that, while more private bills than usual were passed at this session, the amounts appropriated in them were less than useless. He and the members of the Appropriation Committee felt under very great obligations to the House for the confidence with which the House had accepted the work of that committee. Every bill that had passed from the House to the other body (except one) has come back larger than when it went, and every appropriation bill that had gone to a conferenee committee had been there reduced in amount.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, bore testimony to the good services of the Committee on Appropriations. He believed that its members could go home to their constituents, knowing that their action had commended them to the public judgment as well as to their own convictions. One side of the ledger having been presented in so flattering a manner, he wished to say a word as to the other side of the ledger. The Committee of Ways and Means had taken instructions of the House in the early part of the session, and had adhered to them. It had been instructed not to report any increase of taxation, the House having faith in the recuperative powers of the people. And what were the indications now. Within the last two months the receipts of the Treasury Department had been six or seven millions more than the current expenses of the Government. The internal revenue had yielded more than had been estimated at the beginning of the fiscal year, when everything was prosperous, and without taking into account the financial distress of the Autumn. The Customs duties, as yet, had not come up to the estimate, but taking the two sources of revenue together, he had the utmost confidence in saying that the side of the ledger which shows the receipts would be equally gratifying with the other side, which shows a diminution in the expenditures. He believed that not only would the current expenditures be met by the receipts, but that they would be enough over and above to meet the sinking fund. The policy inaugurated at the commencement of this Administration, and adhered to through all adversities, would therefore be found to be the true policy. That was, to reduce taxation on the one side, and to reduce expenditures on the other, keeping in view two things, the safety of the sinking fund, and a moderate reduction of the public debt.

Mr. COX, of New-York, made a political speech, designed to offset the effect of the two preceding speeches.

At the close of the discussion the House again proceeded to business on the Speaker's table.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE EXPENDITURES.

The Senate bill authorizing the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses to meet during the recess of Congress to make inquiry into the machinery by which reform can be made in the expenditures of the civil branches of the service was passed.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS SURVEY.

The Senate bill in regard to the survey of the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY STAFF CORPS.

The Senate bill, reorganizing the several staff corps of the army, was passed—yeas 135, nays 58.

THE UTAH BILL.

The Senate amendments to the House bill in relation to the courts and judicial officers in Utah were concurred in—yeas 112, nays 36.

At 2:45 the House took a recess till 3:15 P. M.

THE STEWART SUITS AGAINST THE SPEAKER AND SERGEANT AT ARMS.

After the recess Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the House assume the defense of the Speaker and Sergeant at Arms in the suits brought by Joseph B. Stewart for alleged false imprisonment as a recusant witness.

After remarks by the Speaker and Mr. MAYNARD the resolution was adopted without objection.

EXTENSION OF THE SESSION.

A concurrent resolution extending the session until 6 o'clock, so as to allow bills to be enrolled and signed, was offered by Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, and agreed to, and then, at 3:30, the House took a recess until 5 P. M.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

After the recess, the Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, on the Joint Committee to form a new Government for the District of Columbia.

CREAMER'S ESTIMATE OF BUTLER.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made a second attempt to get in his bill providing for preference being given to discharged soldiers and sailors, and their relatives, for appointment to and retention in office.

Mr. CREAMER, of New-York, objected, stating that Mr. Butler had humbugged the people long enough this session.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the committee to wait on the President, announced that the committee had performed that duty, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make to Congress, that he tendered his congratulations, and gave the committee a parting salutation. [Laughter.]

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, moved that the report be accepted. [Laughter.]

THE GREENE STATUE.

The Speaker premising that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill contained an item for an equestrian statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Rhode Island, and for the appointment of a member of either House as a member of the commission, announced that he had appointed Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island.

MR. PUGH'S DISABILITITIES REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. CALDWELL, of Alabama, by unanimous consent, the Senate bill removing the political disabilities of James L. Pugh, of Alabama, was passed. This was the last legislative act of the session.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

As the clock indicated 6, the Speaker, wishing all of the members a safe and happy return to their homes and families, pronounced the first session of the Forty-third Congress adjourned *sine die*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LONG ISLAND SHORE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A resident of Bath," whose letter appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, cannot be a very frequent visitor to the shore, or he would never give such a positive denial to the statement that "the amount of objectionable matter imbedded in the sand is always great enough to be exceedingly unpleasant." I am not a resident of Bath, but have been in the habit of going there once a week during the Summer, and about once in the three weeks during the Winter for about eighteen months. Last Summer I bathed there regularly, and liked the place so well that I thought it a pity to have so much refuse of dead animals, decayed fish, and vegetables beating back and forth with the waves, when the tide served. I was one of the first bathers there this year, and at high tide noticed not so much refuse as last year, but quite enough to prevent any decent person from going into the water. Two weeks ago a lady of my party refused to bathe, because she happened to see a dead dog, a goat's head, and some horse-liver floating about. "A resident of Bath" is innocent enough to suppose that no scow-man would dare to throw offal overboard, because there happens to be "a rigid law which compels, under heavy penalty and imprisonment," all such dumping to be done beyond Sandy Hook. Considering his faith in scow-men, and his astonishment at the "extraordinary story in THE TIMES" about decayed matter at Bath, I was not prepared to find this admission in another part of his letter, "of course *some offensive* matter is occasionally thrown into the water."

Further on, he says that the town of New-Utrecht maintains a shore inspector, "who promptly removes these occasional accumulations." Now, if "A resident of Bath" could assure me that he had been along-shore once a week, and had seen with *his own eyes* that this inspector had faithfully attended to his duties, I might have occasion to doubt the evidence of mine; but as he does not say as much, I take it for granted that he has based his denial upon the statements of those who, if good intentions could remove the "occasional" dead dog and cat, would not have "accumulations" of this kind within at least fifty miles of their property.

I have no doubt it will still further astonish this gentleman if I assure him that in my rambles along the shore between Bath and Coney Island during the Spring, I have encountered in one day as many as three dead horses, while on the beach of Coney Island, I have seen at one time two dead horses, six dead dogs, three dead cats, a dead goat, at least a score of decayed fish, and from six to a dozen mattresses, the latter firmly embedded in the sand. I live within about twenty-five minutes' ride of Bath, and I am sufficiently interested to wish to see its shore made cleaner, if possible, than "any water-front in the United States."

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE IN THE TIMES.
TUESDAY, June 23, 1874.

THE PERMIT NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, for one, thank you for speaking out on the subject of the permit nuisance. A nuisance which never ought to have had any existence, and which should be speedily abolished. It is not only injurious to general trade, but it is unjust and a constant source of annoyance to the public. Take my case for instance. I have recently expended hundreds of dollars in improving my store, outside and in, with a desire to increase my trade, but I am now very frequently subjected to not only an annoyance, but a positive injury in my business, for the sidewalk next my store is sometimes rendered impassable by the piling up of barrels, backing up of wagons, trucks, &c., so that foot passengers coming from and going to the ferries are compelled to cross the street before reaching my store, in fact, so many barrels and other things have been piled up sometimes as to leave my store almost in obscurity. The risk, too, of crossing so business a street is by no means slight. Cars are continually running, and vehicles of all kinds are daily passing to and fro, so that it is a wonder an accident does not occur more frequently. It seems to me far from right or just that any person should be permitted to obstruct the sidewalk, annoy the public, and injure his neighbor's business by such proceedings, and the sooner the system is altered that permits this thing the better for the general public, as well as for yours. O.

BEEKMAN STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 23, 1874.

CITY ADVERTISING.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., yesterday, before Chief Justice Davis, a verdict was directed by the court against the City and in favor of John Mulally, for $9,503. The claim is for advertising in the *Metropolitan Record*, and was resisted on the ground that Mr. Mulally was at the time a Health Commissioner, and, therefore, incapable of making a contract with the City.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE REVISED ESTIMATES.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT YESTERDAY—THE BUDGET AGAIN LAID OVER.

The revised estimates for 1874 were again called up yesterday, at a special meeting of the Board of Apportionment. The time appointed for the session was 11 o'clock, but nearly an hour elapsed before the Mayor took his seat as President. The Controller and Messrs. Vance and Wheeler were also present. When the minutes of the previous meeting had been approved, the Controller submitted the following:

Whereas, Chapters 303 and 308, passed respectively April 30 and May 1, 1874, authorize the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to reconsider, revise, and redetermine the estimates heretofore made for the support of the Government of the City and County of New-York for the year 1874; and

Whereas, These acts were delayed nearly three months in their passage in the Legislature, having been introduced in the Senate on the 10th day of February, 1874; and

Whereas, These enactments afford the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an opportunity to effect a reduction in the expenses of conducting the City Government, and consequently a reduction of taxation: and

Whereas, The act, chapter 304, entitled "An act to consolidate the Government of the City of New-York, and further regulate the same," passed April 30, 1874, requires that all the expenses of conducting the Government shall be provided for by one authority, to wit. the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, thus rendering it necessary, in order to conform to the spirit and intent of said act, to consolidate under one head certain expenditures which have heretofore existed under two heads; and

Whereas, Various items which were included in the previous estimate for 1874, are, by laws since passed, required to be left out, and the operation of the Consolidation act heretofore mentioned require certain other items to be omitted; and

Whereas, Action has been delayed on this subject till nearly one-half the year has passed, and there remains but a very short time within which the important work of revision of estimates is to be completed; and

Whereas, It is essential in this business, involving the consideration of so many details, and such large and important interests, that the board should in its action proceed systematically and methodically; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the board now proceed to reconsider, revise, and redetermine the estimates heretofore made for the year 1874.

Resolved, That said estimates be read through in order, item by item, and that any amendment suggested thereto shall be proposed at the time the item is read, and the question then taken thereon, unless the proposed amendment gives rise to a debate, in which case it shall be passed and reserved for future consideration.

Controller Green said his object in offering the resolution was to decide upon a plan of action in regard to the estimates.

Mr. Vance moved that the resolution be laid over, and printed in the minutes.

Controller Green said it seemed to him that the resolution should be made operative then. They would have to proceed in the matter in proper order. The time was too short to admit of more delay in considering the estimates. They had only until July 1 to discharge their duty.

Mr. Wheeler thought the resolution had better lie over for the present.

The Controller's resolution was then put to the board and lost.

Controller Green then moved that the board proceed to reconsider the estimates.

Mr. Vance remarked that the motion was like the one which had just been lost. He suggested that they go into committee of the whole on the Tax levy, and then the resolution of the Controller would be in order, or be a proper suggestion to act upon.

Controller Green said he offered the resolution with a view of finding some method that might be agreeable to the board. He desired to systematize matters and act methodically, and it was not his intention to present the slightest objection to the full consideration of the whole subject. So far as he was concerned, he would furnish every opportunity in his power to examine the estimates. Let them take up the items in their order. The first thing would be the Common Council; then the other departments. If any other method could be suggested to enable them to discharge their duties, he would be glad and ready to receive it; but he felt bound to state that he saw no preferable method.

Mr. Wheeler moved that the board proceed with the consideration of the estimates of the Legislative Department.

Controller Green said that it was a reconsideration, a revision, a redetermination as provided by law. He desired to use the precise language of the statute, and to show that the board proceeded as the law requires. He wanted to take up the estimates in their regular order. Let the clerk read the first one, "City Contingencies." If nobody should object then let the clerk pass on to others. If objection should be made, let the item be laid over for further consideration. His only desire was to get to work in some order.

Mr. Vance said he had suggested a way. It was to go into committee of the whole, and subsequently take a final vote. He thought that course would be in compliance with the law.

Controller Green—If, when we take a final vote, anybody objects, then the whole thing goes overboard, according to your plan. By my way we can come to a general cursory view of what we can all agree upon.

The Controller's resolution to proceed with the estimates was then put and lost.

Mr. Wheeler moved that the board consider the estimates of the legislative department. The motion was carried, and the Controller suggested that the amounts be read item by item. The estimates were then taken up. The first was for "City contingencies, $7,000." This was passed over. The item of $19,000 for County contingencies had a like disposition. When the Secretary reached the "Legislative Department," for which $217,000 was asked, the Controller suggested that the title should be changed to "Common Council," as by the charter the corporate body of this City was divided into departments.

Mr. Vance replied that the charter provided for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and the latter was a legislative body.

Mr. Wheeler said due consideration would be given to the matter.

The provision for salaries of the clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen—$25,000 for the former and $15,000 for the latter—was next read.

Controller Green said he believed the duties of the clerks of both boards were alike, and he saw no reason in giving $25,000 for one set of attachés and only $15,000 for another. He moved the sum of $20,000 be appropriated for the clerks of the Board of Aldermen,

Mr. Vance replied that the clerks of the Board of Aldermen were doing the work formerly done by the clerks of the Board of Supervisors. So far as he could judge, they were continually at work. The appropriation was $25,000 for what cost $100,000 in 1871.

Controller Green said that if the clerks were necessary he would not press the matter. The items were then passed over.

The estimates for the Mayoralty were next called up—the whole amount—including the cost of the well-known Permit Bureau, being $59,500. Mr. Wheeler read the salaries of the head and of the attachés of the department from the Mayor at $12,000 per annum to the messenger at $1,200. The item of $10,000 for "contingencies" was included in the estimate.

Controller Green remarked that the law says that no sum shall be appropriated for special contingencies, and they would probably have to get an opinion from the Corporation Counsel on the subject.

Mr. Vance moved to leave out the contingencies for the present and make the appropriation $41,150.

Mayor Havemeyer here rose and said that all his clerks had to work hard; he had to work himself, and he did not want to clip the salaries of his men too low.

Controller Green said that something should be left to the discretion or judgment of the head of a department, who was responsible for his action. The necessity for doing that would appear as they proceeded in the consideration of the estimates. Matters might occur which would require an additional expenditure of money by the Mayor of a city with a million of inhabitants. The assault committed some time ago upon a gentleman at Harlem, by throwing vitriol in his face, showed the necessity of making some provision to meet such cases.

Mr. Vance reminded the board that he merely desired to have the contingencies laid over.

The estimates were then passed over.

The estimates of the Finance Department, $306,418, and of the Law Department, $192,650, were read in succession.

Mr. Vance—I object to the whole statement.

Mr. Wheeler—Then let it be passed over with the other estimates.

Mr. Vance—I will state my object in passing over the Finance Department. The Secretary (Mr. Wheeler) and myself united in a letter to Controller Green, requesting him to state the amount of interest required, the amount of bonds that would fall due, and to give us information respecting other matters. We have received no reply to our communication.

Controller Green—I received the letter at a late hour on Saturday evening, and the pressure of business has been such that I have not had time to attend to it since. Do I understand that the Law Department is passed over?

Mr. Wheeler—Yes.

Controller Green—The Law Department asks for something rising to $200,000. I should like to have the estimate read in detail.

Mr. Wheeler then proceeded to read the old estimate of the Law Department, presented in October last, amounting to $133,370.

Controller Green desired to have the revised estimate read.

Mr. Wheeler replied that he would proceed in his own way, and read both.

The revised estimate was then read. When the item of "$100,000" for contingencies for the remaining eight months of the year, was reached, Mr. Wheeler said he had united with Mr. Vance in sending a communication to the Law Department for a detailed statement, but had received no reply. They had asked who were the men employed, what amounts were paid to them, and what services they had performed.

Controller Green said he wanted to know if any person desired to modify the estimate. The business of the Law Department was very heavy, the work of the past being crowded upon it. The number of suits brought against the City was very great. He supposed the amount in the previous estimate—about $138,000—might be adequate; but as to getting out of the Law Department an account of what expenses may accrue in thousands of suits, which may last only one day or perhaps ten years, it was an impossibility. As to the payments made, they were all published in the quarterly reports, to which any person could have access.

Mr. Vance suggested that the Counsel to the Corporation should make his statement for himself.

Controller Green replied that the gentleman was mistaken if he thought his remarks were not pertinent to the subject.

The revised estimate of the Department of Public Works, $1,744,764, including salaries, was taken up.

Mr. Wheeler said he had received two documents from the Department of Public Works explaining all the items.

Controller Green suggested that an appropriation for law books for the Police Justices be inserted.

The estimate was passed over.

A communication was received from Register Sigel, requesting the board to appropriate $11,400 for repairs in his office. The motion was laid over.

The Secretary then read the estimate of the Department of Parks, amounting to $775,565 01.

Mr. Vance desired time to examine this estimate. There were certain things in the Park Department that he could not understand. Some of the salaries were paid out of taxes, and he wanted to know where the remainder came from. The Department, however, might explain the matter, and he presumed their reply would be satisfactory to the board.

Controller Green replied that the issue of bonds for the Department would explain the objection, and that he had heard that an explanatory letter had been sent by the Park Commission to the Mayor and to Mr. Vance.

The Mayor said the letter might be in his office.

The estimate was laid over, as also the estimate of the Department of Buildings, amounting to $73,656 64.

The estimate of the Department of Charities was also passed over.

The estimate of the Health Department, amounting to $159,433 38, was next read, item by item. When the last one was reached, the estimate shared the fate of the others.

Controller Green here rose and said that it did did not seem to him that the board had made much headway or progress in regard to the estimates.

Mr. Wheeler remarked that he would not vote for the estimates until he knew all about them.

Mr. Vance said that the estimates were in for nearly two weeks, but nothing was done with them. When they made an attempt to examine them they found the estimates were in manuscript, and in such a fragmentary condition that it was impossible to make up one that would prove satisfactory. They asked to have them printed. They also desired further information, and his colleague, Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary of the board, concurred with him in sending communications to some of the departments after having spoken to the Mayor on the subject. They had received some details from the Department of Public Works, and as soon as replies were received from other departments he would be able to form an idea as to the whole budget. Should any department fail to give such information as might be required, he would not be responsible for the result. He would wish it to be understood that while he entertained respect for the opinions of the members of that board on the main questions before them, he was not going to accept in a matter of figures so important to the people of this City any ready-made opinions. His course might involve much long labor, but he believed the time had arrived when the people were becoming aroused to the necessity of reducing the amount of the taxes to be levied upon their property. He desired to know if $23,000,000 were falling due this year or not, whether the interest on the debt was to be $9,000,000 or not. If it was the latter sum, he desired to know the whole amount of the debt. For himself he would say that no consideration, no pressure that could possibly be brought upon him, would induce him to take final action upon the estimates until he received full information on all these matters. When such information was given, h would be ready to take action upon the budget. They were clothed with a power which was greater than that of any other four men in the City of New-York. As a body they stood between the Legislature and the Common Council, and they possessed in some degree the power of sovereignty—the power to impose taxes. He would ask, then, if it would be right for him to take the opinion of any member of that board in a matter of such vast importance. In having the estimates read his desire was to hear the objections which might be made to them. He thought the opinions given by the Controller were calculated to confuse them—but the Controller could help them, if he would give them the information in his power. If it was to be merely a kind of running controversy about what was right or what was wrong, or what they might suspect to be wrong, they might as well adjourn, and meet to morrow, with better feeling.

Controller Green replied. He said it was a very difficult task to educate people in a few days in regard to such complicated matters. All the information required by the gentleman he could find in the monthly statements, which were accessible to everybody. A full statement of the City debt was made regularly and printed. In fact, the gentleman himself had voted for the creation of so much of the debt that he ought to be competent to judge of its amount. He thought the board had displayed no lack of good humor, and was sorry that such a suggestion had been made. It seemed to imply that somebody felt out of humor.

The estimates of the Police and Fire Departments were here called up and laid over.

Mr. Vance suggested, in connection with the Fire Department, that the estimate for the Bureau of Combustibles be reduced from $19,000 to $5,000.

Controller Green said the bureau was a very important and useful one, as it had charge of matters in relation to the storage of gunpowder and other articles.

The estimate of the Board of Education was read and laid over.

The estimate of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments was then reached.

Mr. Wheeler said he was authorized to ask a reduction of $10,000 in the estimate—making it $147,400.

Controller Green complimented Mr. Wheeler upon the reduction.

The estimates for the other departments were next read and passed over.

At this point communications were received from the Park and Law Departments, explaining their estimates, in answer to the inquiries of Messrs. Vance and Wheeler.

Controller Green then offered the following:

Whereas, Advances have been made to contractors and others in anticipation of collections of assessments levied or to be levied on property benefited by street improvements, such as regulating, grading, paving, curb and guttering, flagging, sewering, improving the boulevards, &c., amounting to several millions of dollars more than has been collected from assessments; and,

Whereas, This large amount of advances in excess of collections of assessments has been provided by temporary loans in the form of assessment bonds; and,

Whereas, A considerable amount has become a charge upon the City at large by the reason of the vacation of assessments by orders of the Supreme Court, for which long bonds must be issued as provided by law; and,

Whereas, There are included in the street improvements above mentioned a large number of works in the upper part of the City, now in progress by days' work, entirely under control of the Department of Public Works, on which large advance payments have been made, and which, before they are completed, will require an expenditure of a very large sum, of which there is no estimate, and which can be provided only by the further issue of bonds; and,

Whereas, The large amount of bonded indebtedness thus imposed upon the City of New-York should be limited as much as possible to the actual requirements of the City for public improvements; therefore,

Resolved, That the Department of Public Works be requested to inform the board of the estimated amount which will be required to complete the works now in progress by days' work, whether under ordinances of the Common Council or by special laws, and also the estimated amount required to complete contracts for public improvements, payable in part or in whole from assessments, whether under ordinances of the Common Council or by authority of special laws.

Controller Green said that more bonds were issued for the Department of Public Works than for all the other departments.

The resolution was then adopted.

The board then adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to Mr. John Wheeler, the Secretary of the Board of Apportionment, a statement of the receipts of the Department of Public Works from Croton water rents, vault permits, sales of buildings and building materials, &c. The aggregate amount from all these sources in 1873 was $1,600,321. The amount paid into the general and sinking funds is set down at $1,541,890 22. The communication then says:

"The increase in receipts from Croton water rents, penalties, and taps in 1873 over 1871 is $221,842 02. The increase in receipts for vault permits in 1873 over 1871 is $22,889 75. In the receipts for sewer permits there is a decrease of $12,822 in 1873 as compared with 1871. The increase in the receipts from sales of buildings and old materials in 1873 over 1871 is $2,904 60, and from sales of vitrified sewer pipe $46,502 59. The receipts for water rents since the 1st of January of the present year indicate that the rate of increase of the past two years will not be maintained. Stagnation in business has caused a considerable falling off in the receipts from extra water rents for water used for manufacturing purposes, and it is probable that a larger portion than usual of the regular rents will pass into arrears. The receipts for vault and sewer permits depend upon the extent of building operations, and it is well known that comparatively little is being done or expected to be done in that business during the present year. The receipts from sales of buildings and old material are irregular, and cannot, therefore, be estimated. The proceeds of sales of vitrified sewer-pipe are not properly a revenue to the City, as they are nearly balanced by the outlay for the purchase of the pipe; a small advance on the cost is charged to compensate for breakage and for handling and storing the pipes. The contract under which sewer-pipe has been furnished to the department was made under the administration of my predecessor, and is now completed."

THE CRUGER WILL CASE.

The testimony in the interesting contest over the will of the late Harriet Douglass Cruger was concluded yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The testatrix left some $200,000 worth of property to the American Bible Society and to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The will was contested by the heirs at law, principally on the ground of the unsoundness of mind of the testatrix at the time she signed the document. An important witness named Reuben Harris, who had been waiter in the Cruger family for many years, testified to several eccentric acts on the part of the decedent from the period of her insanity up to the time of making the will. For instance, he said that she frequently invited gentlemen friends to dinner-parties at her house, and that when they came there they found no dinner, and their visits entirely unexpected. Frequently she did give dinner-parties on a large scale, and after they were over gave strict orders that no article of food or service should be removed from the tables for several days. On one occasion the term of her command extended to a period of four weeks—the table being set in the large hall exposed to the view of all visitors. The witness gave a description of her conduct on an occasion in 1867, when Dr. Paxton administered the sacrament at her house. Some time before the event she gave repeated orders to the waiter to have on hand for the occasion quite a large quantity of her deceased brother's oldest and mellowest wine. When the administration of the blessed sacrament had taken place she gave him the most peremptory and specific orders that what was left of it should be carefully locked up, and no one allowed to taste of that peculiar vintage. This order she explained by saying that when the Rev. Doctor repeated the words, "Drink ye all of it," he thereby imposed upon her a strict religious obligation to consume it all individually. He also described the fears with which she was constantly afflicted from the delusion that some one was pursuing her with the intention of carrying her off to some unknown region. In September, 1867, witness heard Dr. Willard Parker inform the testatrix that she was not in a fit condition to make a will. This closed the testimony on both sides. The summing up of counsel was fixed for Sept. 22.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday it was ordered that the tenement-house, No. 48 Marion street, which is chiefly inhabited by Italian families, be vacated on or before the 3d prox., owing to its unhealthy condition. Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report on the mortality during the past week:

"In the week ending on Saturday, the 20th inst., there were 399 deaths in this City, against 444 in the week that ended on the 13th, and against 474 deaths reported in the corresponding week last year. As last week was most signally the period of lowest mortality witnessed in this City in the month of June in any year since 1868, and the least in any week, indeed, since December, 1868, the facts relating to this remarkably low death-rate are well worth our notice.

First—The fatality of scarlatina increased to the extent of destroying 44 lives, (43 children,) or 14 more than in the previous week. There was also a slight increase (of 3) of mortality from diarrhœal diseases. By these causes only the total number of deaths by zymotic diseases, (131,) was increased over that of the previous week, yet this class of the causes of death gave a total mortality less by 20 than their average in the second week of June for the past five years. So much for diseases that gave any increase over the previous week.

Second—Constitutional and chronic diseases of all kinds had a greatly diminished fatality. Phthisis, for example, caused only 46 deaths, against an average of 67 in the second and third weeks of June in the past five years; and the total deaths in public institutions amounted to only 69, against an average of 100 in the corresponding week in the five years past. In like manner the local and inflammatory diseases decreased; their total was 147 last week, against an average exceeding 170 in the corresponding days of the past five years. So of the developmental diseases, which are characterized by defects of organization and vitality, their deaths amounted to 27, against an average of 30 and upward in the same week in past years.

Third—Infant life was unusually secure in the City, only 113 children under a year and 191 under five years of age died, while the average of the same period in five years past was 30 greater in these ages. Old age and all causes of deaths in persons over seventy years old took off only two-thirds the usual number. Alcoholism, violence, and pneumonia were charged with their full quota of deaths.

The condition of the atmosphere was eminently favorable to perfect health during the week. The mean temperature was at 67° Fahrenheit, with a moderate range that barely reached 80°. The average degree of atmospheric humidity was but little above the half-saturation point; the winds were mostly brisk, and moved a total distance of 1,288 miles in the seven days.

The City is, and for three weeks past has been, in a more cleanly condition than usual; the food supplies are excellent and fruits abundant. Added to these conditions favorable to the public health are the sanitary cleansings and improvements in the common dwellings and tenement-houses, which have been increased by the general sanitary inspection now in progress. Such a week's experience, in all its relations, has in it useful instruction."

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases during the past two weeks:

Week ending June 13, typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 53; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; measles, 38; diphtheria, 35; small-pox, 22.

Week ending June 20, typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 67; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; measles, 26; diphtheria, 39; small-pox, 17.

The board adjourned until Friday at 1 P. M., and hereafter during the Summer months the meetings of the board will be on Tuesday and Friday afternoons of each week.

THE AUDIT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

James Haskell sued the City to recover $1,200 salary as Assistant Keeper of the County Courthouse. His claim had been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors; but under the late Consolidation act the present suit had to be brought, instead of proceedings to compel payment by writ of mandamus. To the complaint, the defendant answered that the services claimed for had not been rendered. The case came up yesterday, before Judge Loew, in Common Pleas, Chambers, on a motion by Mr. West counsel for plaintiff, to strike out defendant's answer. In support of such motion it was claimed that the audit of the Board of Supervisors was final in a suit under the Consolidation act, as it was final in a mandamus proceeding. Judge Loew said he was not of decided opinion that the audit of the Board of Supervisors was conclusive in a suit of this character. It had been held so in mandamus cases because, partially, of the form of the proceeding; but whether so or not in a suit was a question for consideration.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean said he desired in this case to put in a defense other than that pleaded in the answer, and, if the court should grant him leave to put in an amended answer, he would not argue against the motion to strike out the present one. A formal order was thereupon entered by the court striking out the present answer, with leave to amend, but without passing on the question raised by plaintiff's counsel as to the effect of an audit by the Board of Supervisors in an action brought under the Consolidation act.

In the same court was called on the case of Whiteman against The City, in which a similar question arose. The claim was for $900, alleged to be due for Johnson's Rotary Locks supplied to the City, and which bill had also been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors. On behalf of the City the defense was interposed that payment of the amount had already been made, and that they had no knowledge that the goods had ever been furnished, and therefore denied the same. In his statement to the Court, counsel for plaintiff claimed that part of these bills had been made the basis of forged bills and a forged warrant for $2,600, which was drawn on the forged indorsement of the Secretary of the company during the days of "Ring" rule. Counsel moved in this case also, to strike out the answer on the ground that the Supervisors' audit was final, and that the City, having succeeded to the County's liability for debts, could not plead ignorance of the acts of their own officers, especially as at the time of such audit the members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Supervisors were the same.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean insisted that, if the City was allowed to put in a denial of the non-delivery of the goods, and thus compel plaintiff to prove the same, it must be at liberty to choose the form of making a denial which better suits the consciences of those not personally cognizant of the facts, as is the case with most of the present members of the City Government.

Judge Loew said he was strongly of opinion that if it was desired on the part of the City to contradict the audit, a positive denial to that effect must be put in, and that brought them back to the same point—whether the audit of the Board of Supervisors was final. This was a new question, and one of importance, and he would, therefore, take time to consider it, and consult with his associates on the Bench. Decision was, therefore, reserved.

"THE TWO ORPHANS" IN COURT.

In Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Judge Speir, a motion was argued at the instance of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, to continue an injunction against Mr. Charles R. Thorne, of Niblo's Garden, restraining the latter from placing on the stage for exhibition a dramatic piece named "The Two Orphans." The respective parties and a number of the adherents of each were present to listen to the argument. The plaintiffs were represented in the case by Mr. A. Oakey Hall and Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer; the defendant by Messrs. Price and Bigler, and Judge Carter, of Cincinnati. Although the affidavits used were quite voluminous, yet the questions at issue between the parties were few. The plaintiffs, as owner and manager of the Union Square Theatre, claim to have obtained by purchase, and copyrighted in this country, exclusive proprietorship of the original manuscript of a play in French, entitled "The Two Orphans," of which Adolphe D'Ennery and Eugene Cormon are the authors; that they have this play in preparation as a dramatic performance at their theatre; that for this purpose they have gone to great expense; that defendant has obtained a similar play, under the same name, and with the plot and characters all the same, to be exhibited as a dramatic performance in Niblo's Garden; that defendant was thereby engaged in an act infringing plaintiffs' copyright and ownership of their play, to their great injury and damage, which the court should restrain by its injunction.

On the part of defendant it is contended that plaintiffs had acquired no such title to the play as entitled them to copyright it as authors; that before plaintiffs ever acquired title to the manuscript of the play, a description of it, its plot and characters, had been published in this City; that in the absence of an international copyright law, this was a publication and dedication of the play to the public; that from such description, as he claimed the right, defendant had taken the leading features of the play and adapted them to his own conceptions of a play for public exhibition, and that he had never seen the original play claimed by plaintiffs. Mr. Hall urged his clients' claim to the exclusive use of the play, not so much, he said, on the ground of their copyright, but on their proprietorship of it at common law.

After an extended argument by counsel on both sides, Judge Speir took the papers, reserving his decision, the temporary injunction issued against defendant continuing in force in the meantime.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
49—Bixby vs. Westcott.	177—Tucker, &c., vs. Martin, &c.
65—Smith vs. Smith.	182—Bradley vs. McLaughlin.
83—Neidlinger, &c., vs. Brenckner, &c.	183—Platt, &c., Executor, vs. Platt.
101—Chambers vs. Chambers.	188—McLean, Executor, vs. McLean, &c.
111—Wheeler vs. See.	192—Lea vs. Central American Transit Co.
145—Stone vs. Dodge.	193—Felton vs. Hillyer.
165—Middleton vs. Gardiner.	
172—Marston vs. McNiff, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.	11—Stevenson vs. Catherwood.
25—Allen vs. N. J. Southern R. R. Co.	15—Ritter vs. Booty.
31—Woodridge vs. The Mayor, &c.	30—Lynch vs. Richardson.
18—Clerke vs. Butler, impleaded.	34—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.	144—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
85—Hynes vs. Mooney et al.	146—Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.
166—Cook vs. Platt et al.	163—Frueauff, Adm'r, vs. Skiddy et al.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.	18—Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.
192—Coffin vs. Russell et al.	86—Barrington vs. Gomperts.
195—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.	199—Anderson, Receiver, vs. Becker et al.
202—Bowen vs. Ford et al.	16—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
215—Foley vs. Green, Controller, &c.	57½—Peters vs. Green.
218—Atlantic Savings Bk. vs. Brewster.	69—Mills et al. vs. Coleman et al.
219—Corel vs. Blass.	83—Pool vs. Stevens.
221—Castner, Receiver, vs. Donoughue et al.	84—Lee vs. Lee et al.
226—Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3322—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.	1838—Phelps vs. Chappell, impleaded.
1578—Pignard vs. Poissonnier.	1012—Campbell, administratrix, vs. Morgan, et al.
3376—McCall, executor, vs. Jenkins.	2064—Lewis vs. Van Amburger, et al.
3356—O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.	2066—Seaton vs. Sherman.
2360—Levy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2068—Cornwall vs. The Louisiana Savings Bk. and Safe Dep. Co.
3552—Oakley, assignee, vs. The Mayor, &c., N.Y.	2070—Baring et al. vs. De Aldama.
3628—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.	2072—Ferris et al. vs. Foran.
3202—Sheehy vs. The Mayor, &c.	2074—Meller et al. vs. Dale.
3054—Dannatt et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2076—Jackson et al. vs Richardson.
1014—Frank vs. Holmes et al.	
3210—Graham vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1657—Irwin et al. vs. Peckersgill.	1643—Moore vs. Huested.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.	447—Wormser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
441½—Metzler vs. Kelly.	2291—Fiske vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
1145—McGrath vs. Wood.	317—Hauck vs. Craighead et al.
3127—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.	1671—Felter vs. Gaffney.
637—Inslee, &c., vs. Hampton.	1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
3619—Gorry, Adm'n'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.	3191—Cannos vs. The Mayor, &c.
1041—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.	3209—Healy vs. The Mayor, &c.
292—Abecasis vs. Hoagland.	3199—Leary vs. The Mayor, &c.
1653—Ives, Trustee, vs. Heath.	3129—Scott vs. Matthews.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4290—Ford vs. The Mayor.	1805—Jackson vs. Delaney.
4239—McGowan vs. The Mayor.	3770—Haywood vs. Brennan.
4136—Lyddy vs. The Mayor.	866—Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4079—Green vs. The Mayor.	1368—Hexter vs. Brennan.
4237—Costello vs. The Mayor.	1214—Hudson vs. O'Brien.
4113—Boyle vs. The Mayor.	2477—Wyte vs. Brown.
4098—Hanlon vs. The Mayor.	1264—Pomroy vs. Roberts.
4275—Johnson vs. The Mayor.	1036—Kiefer vs. Schedd.
344—Klohr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	4051—Diossy vs. Gross.
	3540—Caffee vs. Barlach.
	3694—Bischoff vs. Steinmetz.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1370—Tromley vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.	2092—Ruescher vs. Anderson.
4291—Dumphy vs. The Mayor, &c.	4276—Knight vs. The Mayor, &c.
1838—Seigel vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	4279—Towle vs. The Mayor, &c.
2631—Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.	42—Appleby vs. Rader.
2570—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.	1625—Condit vs. Warren.
2571—Same vs. Same.	2605—Murray vs. Walsh.
2739—Warner vs. Zabriskie.	4210—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5460—Hennessy et al. vs. Salter et al.	5428—Haydock vs. Corwin et al.
5451—Cunningham vs. N. Y. Ammonia Co.	5483—Glover vs. Alton et al.
2373—Baldwin vs. Johnson.	5491—Robinson vs. Homburger et al.
2478—Tompkins vs. Lee.	5492—Lawson et al. vs. Frank et al.
3195—Ellis vs. Byrne.	5510—Abraham et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
3286—Bernheimer et al. vs. Boppe.	5412—Parsons et al. vs. Barraway.
5469—McLaughlin vs. Muldoon.	5243—Lauer et al. vs. Beyer.
4696—Lawler vs. Whitehall Trans. Co.	4856—Margulis vs. Lowy.
5004—Shute et al. vs. O'Brien.	5580—Draper et al. vs. Homburger.
5005—Same vs. Same.	
5362—Chatterton vs Phelps Jr.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4453—Clarke vs. Cleghorne.	5219—Drew vs. Page.
5120—Josephie vs. Koehler.	4671—Hernstein vs. Hanlon et al.
4069—Cole et al. vs. Durham et al.	3244—Jarvis vs. Linabury.
4498—Mullaly vs. Woodsworth et al.	3498—Beekman vs. Merchant.
4804—Dexter vs. Ely et al.	4398—Van Duzer vs. Tabor.
3722—Phelps, Jr., vs. Ring.	5468—Bird et al vs. Carpenter.
4126—Tucker vs. Weinstock.	5222—Campman vs. Cramp.
5446—Kelly vs. Clarmont.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3922—Berman vs. Rinalds.	4859—Mendelsohn vs. Mitchell.
3281—Ripinski vs. Reagles.	5384—Allen vs. Roberts.
5486—Ludlum vs. Falkenburg.	5385—Same vs. Same.
5466—Brenneman vs. Meyer et al.	5304—Farley vs. Gallagher.
3965—Freeman vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.	5550—Fairbanks vs. Walbroth.
4448—Hawkins et al. vs. Cleary et al.	5223—Smith vs. Gayton.
	5224—Oliver vs. Brombacher.
	5225—Luke vs. Smith.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Reilly, robbery.	Lizzie Grady, larceny from the person.
John Nolan, felonious assault and battery.	John Woodlock, larceny from the person.
Mathew McCabe, felonious assault and battery.	William Stone, larceny from the person.
John McCarty, burglary.	Mary Mohn, larceny from the person.
Hyppolyte Roger, grand larceny.	George Wallace, larceny from the person.
Adam Sollars, grand larceny.	Julius Mendelsohn, Edward Hawschild, forgery.
James Mooney, grand larceny.	
Henry Stetting, grand larceny.	

SUPREME COURT—BUFFALO DISTRICT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—The General Term of the Fourth Department Day Calendar for June 4, 1874, is as follows: Nos. 103, 158, 177, 178, 184, 187, 51, 14, 26½. This will be the last day. All stipulated cases were ordered on this calendar.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The Board of Supervisors of New-York vs. Ingersoll; demurrer overruled.

Casserly vs. Manners; judgment for plaintiff.

By Judge Donohue.

Chittick vs. Lewis; motion granted.

National Broadway Bank vs. Bergstein et al.; case settled.

Oakley vs. Hannahs et al.; demurrer sustained.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Claflin vs. Hyman; motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Schiff; motion denied, with leave to renew.

Stanton vs. Stanton; memorandum.

Funk vs. Funk; reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Catlin vs. Catlin; opinion on motion to confirm Referee's report; opinion on motion for stay.

Chapman vs. Chapman; Glogowski vs. Benziger; Elcelsior Savings Bank vs. Campbell; memorandums.

Vandewater vs. Brady; reference ordered.

Wallace vs. Powers; Chaim vs. Rammerer; orders granted.

Hoffman vs. Beaton; granted.

Dallorso vs. Dallorso; reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Lawrence.

A STOCKHOLDER ARRESTS THE PRESIDENT OF HIS COMPANY.

Francis Greaves vs. Henry A. Gouge.—This case came before the court on a motion to vacate an order of arrest against the defendant granted by Justice Donohue on the 20th of April last. The defendant, it appeared by the papers in the case, is President of "H. A. Gouge & Co.," a corporation carrying on business at No. 229 Broadway, in this city, under several patents for ventilating apparatus. The plaintiff, who is a stockholder in the company, charges that the defendant and other officers of the company have, by reason of their influence, prevented any dividends from being declared, though the business of the company warranted it; that defendant has illegally and fraudulently converted the whole of the earnings of the company to his own use, has appropriated much of its property, had a salary of $4,000 a year voted to himself, has employed parties on his own private account and had them paid out of the funds of the company, has given the company's notes for his own private debts, and has done sundry other illegal acts for the purpose of absorbing all the profits made by the company, and thus depriving the other stockholders of any share therein, and rendering their stock valueless.

The defendant moved, on voluminous affidavits in opposition to those of plaintiff, to vacate the order of arrest.

In deciding the motion, Judge Lawrence said: "The facts constituting the cause of action, and the grounds of the arrest are the same. Under the authorities I do not see that I would be justified in deciding the case on affidavits, which I must do if I vacate the order of arrest. The motion must, therefore, be denied with $10 costs. The defendant may at such times as he may be advised, move to advance the cause on the calendar."

Horatio F. Averill and W. T. B. Milliken, for plaintiff; Oscar Frisbie, for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 Western Union. 73¼	400 Union Pacific..... 27¼
2000 do......... 73⅜	3900 do......... 27½
2000 do.......c. 73⅜	2100 do......... 27⅜
800 do.......b3. 73⅜	300 do.......s3. 27⅜
1500 do......... 73⅜	500 do......... 27⅝
3100 do......... 73½	500 do.......c. 27½
2500 do......... 73⅜	500 do......... 27⅜
1200 do.......c. 73⅜	500 do.......s3. 27¼
400 Erie Railway...... 30½	2000 do......... 27¼
400 do......... 30⅜	1700 do......... 27⅜
900 do......... 30⅜	400 do.......s3. 27¼
100 do....u. r. c. 30⅜	800 do......... 27½
100 do......... 30⅛	500 do.......c. 27½
200 do......... 30	1300 do......... 27⅝
200 Pacific Mail...... 43⅜	100 North-western... 40¾
900 do......... 43½	100 do......... 40⅝
2600 do......... 43⅜	100 do......... 40½
400 do......... 43⅜	500 do.......s60. 39¾
1000 do......... 43¾	100 do......... 40¼
200 do......... 43½	100 do.......c. 40½
10 do.....u. r. 43⅝	100 do......b10. 40⅝
800 do......... 44	100 do......... 40⅝
1100 do......... 43⅜	17 do......... 40⅜
100 Harlem......... 126	300 do......... 40⅛
500 N. Y. C. & Hud... 98⅝	200 Ohio & Miss...... 24⅝
400 do.......u. r. 98¾	200 do......... 24½
500 do......... 98⅜	600 do......... 24¾
800 Lake Shore...... 72¼	300 do......... 24½
1800 do......... 72⅜	500 St. Paul......... 37⅝
3100 do......... 72½	700 do......... 37½
1600 do......... 72⅝	1000 do......... 37¼
800 do.......s3. 72⅝	400 do......... 37⅜
300 do....u. r. c. 72⅜	200 do......... 37¼
400 do.......s3. 72½	100 do......... 37⅛
2400 do......... 72½	400 do......... 37¼
1000 do....u. r. c. 72⅝	100 do......... 37
200 do.......u. r. 72⅝	100 do......... 37⅛
300 do....u. r. c. 72½	200 do......... 37¼
3200 do......... 72⅜	300 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.. 14⅞
100 do....u. r. c. 72⅜	300 do......... 15
200 do.......s3. 72¼	100 Tol. & Wab....... 33⅝
1700 do.......s3. 72⅜	600 do......... 33¾
700 do.......c. 72⅜	400 do......... 34
500 do.......b3. 72½	300 do......... 34¼
200 Rock Island...... 97⅜	500 do......... 34½
200 do......... 97¼	900 do.......c. 34¼
300 do......... 97	100 do......... 34⅛
100 do.......c. 96⅞	1100 do......... 34
500 do......s60. 95⅞	400 do......... 33⅞
100 do......... 97	100 do......... 34
200 Del., L. & W...... 109½	300 do......... 34⅛
100 C., C. & I. C...... 18¼	200 do......... 34¼
50 do......... 18½	100 do......... 34⅜
400 do......... 18⅜	400 Han. & St. Jo..... 27
100 St. Paul Pref..... 57½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b3. 117⅛	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....c. 120¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......b. c. 122	50,000 do......... 120⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62......... 114½	2,500 do....12. 120⅞
	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12. 121¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs.. 97¼	50 Chi. & Alt...b. c. 101½
11,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c. 61	100 do......... 102
11,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div..... 75	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 58
10,000 C. & N. W. Con. Gen. G. bds... 80	100 do.......c. 58
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 96	200 do.......c. 58½
1,000 C.,P.& A., new. 98	200 do......s3. 58¼
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 85	100 do......... 58¼
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 86⅞	200 do......b3. 58¼
9,000 do......... 86¾	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 40⅛
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 79¼	100 do......... 40⅜
1,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 82½	600 do......... 41
1,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 95	100 do......... 40¾
6,000 W. Pac. bs.b.c. 86	200 do......... 40⅞
5 Metropolitan B'k.131¾	100 do......... 40¾
100 Canton Co...b. c. 55	100 do......... 40½
5 Del. & H. Canal..119	100 do.....b10. 40⅜
100 Consol. Coal. 41¾	300 do......... 40⅜
500 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 98½	100 do......... 40½
200 do......... 98⅝	400 do......... 40¼
10 do......... 98⅝	100 do......... 40⅛
100 do......... 98¼	400 Erie.........b. c. 30
200 do......... 98¼	500 do.......b3. 30
150 do......... 98⅛	600 do......... 30¼
35 N. J. Cen....b. c. 107¾	500 do......s60. 29¼
100 do......... 107½	500 do......... 30⅛
900 W. U. Tel..b. c.s3. 73¼	100 do......... 29⅝
200 do.......c. 73¼	600 do......... 29¾
900 do......... 73⅜	200 do.......s3. 29⅞
900 do......... 73½	100 do......... 30
200 do....u. r. c. 73½	200 do......... 30¼
2300 do......... 73⅝	300 do......... 30⅜
200 do.......b3. 73¾	600 do.......b3. 30½
400 do......... 73⅝	100 do......... 31
500 do.......s3. 73½	200 do......... 31⅛
900 do......... 73⅜	10 C., B. & Q....b. c. 103
400 do.......s3. 73¼	3500 Un. Pac....b. c. 27⅝
800 do......... 73⅜	100 do......... 27¾
600 do......... 73½	600 do.......s3. 27½
400 do.......b3. 73⅜	400 do......... 27½
1425 do......... 73¼	700 do.......s3. 27⅜
100 do.......c. 73⅛	200 do.......s3. 27⅝
600 do......... 73⅛	2320 do......... 27⅜
100 do......... 73¼	1100 do......... 27¼
600 do......... 73⅜	500 do......... 27⅛
15 do......... 73¾	500 do......... 27
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 43⅜	1500 do......... 26⅞
200 do.......b3. 43½	100 do......... 26¾
500 do......... 43½	300 do......... 26⅞
400 do......... 43⅝	1600 do......... 27
500 do......... 43¾	100 do.......b3. 27⅛
300 do......... 43⅞	200 do.......s3. 27
900 do......... 44	1300 do......... 27⅛
500 do.......b3. 44	700 do......... 27¼
100 do......... 43⅞	100 do.......c. 27¼
100 do.......b3. 43⅞	200 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 37½
800 do......... 43¾	100 do......... 37¼
400 do......... 43⅝	400 do......... 37⅜
300 do......... 43½	200 do......... 37¼
100 do.......s3. 43½	500 do.......b3. 37
100 do......... 43⅝	100 do......... 37⅛
800 do......... 43¾	300 do......... 37
200 do......... 43⅝	100 do......... 36⅞
300 do.......b3. 43½	100 do......... 37⅛
700 do......... 43⅜	500 do.......s3. 36¾
900 do......... 43½	200 do......... 36⅞
400 do......... 43⅝	100 do......... 37
200 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 97¼	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.c......... 58
700 do......... 97	100 T., W. & W..b. c. 34⅜
100 do......... 96⅝	200 do.......c. 34⅜
100 do......... 96½	100 do.......b3. 34½
100 B., H. & E..b. c.. 1	200 do......... 34½
200 do.......c. 1⅛	200 do......... 34⅝
1400 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 72½	300 do......... 34¾
200 do.......b3. 72½	400 do......... 34⅝
700 do.......c. 72½	300 do......... 34½
2700 do......... 72⅝	500 do......... 34⅜
2000 do......... 72½	800 do......... 34¼
1100 do......... 72⅜	400 do......... 34⅛
3300 do......... 72¼	700 do......... 34
300 do.......c. 72¼	100 do.......s3. 34
40 do......... 72½	300 do.......b3. 34
100 do.......c. 72⅛	300 do......... 33⅞
200 do.......b3. 72¼	1200 do......... 33¾
900 do......... 72⅛	200 do......... 34
800 do.......s3. 72¼	100 do......... 34⅛
600 do.......s3. 72⅛	23 D., L. & W...b. c. 109
4300 do......... 72⅛	400 H. & St. Jos.b. c. 26½
1100 do.......s3. 72	100 do......... 26¾
1300 do......... 72	200 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 24½
1000 do......... 71⅞	100 C., C. & I. C.u. r.c. 18½
200 do.......c. 71⅞	100 do......... 18⅝
1000 do......... 72	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 15¼
300 do.......c. 72⅛	300 Harlem...b. c.s3. 126

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

800 West. Un......... 73½	800 Lake Shore....... 72¼
200 do.......s3. 73½	100 do.......s3. 72⅛
500 do......... 73⅝	2300 do......... 72⅜
200 do.......s3. 73⅝	3300 do......... 72½
800 do......s60. 73¼	1000 do......... 72⅞
1500 do......... 73¾	400 do......... 72¾
3200 do......... 73⅞	200 North-western... 40¾
300 do.......s3. 73¾	100 do.......b3. 40⅞
100 do......... 73¾	300 do......... 40⅞
800 do......... 73⅞	100 do......... 40¾
300 do......... 74	200 do......... 40⅝
1500 do.......b3. 74	100 North-west. Pf... 58¼
35 Spring M. Coal... 71	100 do......... 58½
800 Pacific Mail....... 43¾	200 Union Pacific..... 27¼
1500 do......... 43⅞	1200 do......... 27⅜
1700 do......... 44	400 do.......b3. 27½
200 do.......b3. 44	2400 do......... 27½
200 do......... 44⅛	100 do......... 27¼
100 do.......s3. 44	300 do.......b3. 27⅜
200 do......... 42	1000 do......... 27⅜
100 do......... 43⅞	300 Han. & St. Jos.... 26½
100 do......... 44	400 St. Paul......... 37¼
900 Erie......... 31¼	500 do......... 37½
100 do......... 31¼	500 do......... 37⅜
1000 do......... 31	500 do......... 37⅜
400 do......... 31½	500 St. Paul Pref..... 58½
800 do......... 31⅜	100 do......... 58
100 do.......s3. 31⅜	100 do......... 58⅝
400 do.......b3. 31½	100 do......... 58⅛
500 do......... 31½	100 do......... 58¼
20 do......... 31½	300 do......... 58¼
100 do.......s3. 31¼	100 do......... 58½
1000 do......... 31¼	100 C., C. & I. C..... 18½
800 do......... 32	200 Tol. & Wab....... 34¼
400 do......... 32¼	100 do......... 34⅜
200 do......... 32⅛	1300 do......... 34½
1100 do......... 32⅛	200 do......... 34½
100 do......... 32⅜	1100 do.......c. 34½
400 do......s30. 31¾	300 do......... 34⅜
100 do......... 32¼	300 do.......s3. 34¼
400 do......... 32¼	100 Ohio & Miss..... 24⅝
100 do......... 32⅛	100 do......... 24⅝
300 Rock Island...... 97	200 do......... 24½
7 do......... 97⅛	200 do......... 24⅝
100 do......... 97⅛	300 N. Y. C. & H..... 98½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$25,000 U.S.6s, R.,'81.117¼	$5,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.114½
35,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.121⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$11,000 T.6s,O., ex C. 62	500 C. & N. W....b. c. 40⅞
1,000 S. C. 6s, N., Jan. & July.. 18½	25 do......... 41⅛
1,000 O. & M. 2d..... 73	400 do......... 40⅝
10,000 C. & N.W.Con. C. Gold B... 81	100 do......... 40⅞
4,000 do.....b. c. 80½	200 do.......s3. 40⅞
5,000 T. & W. 1st St. Louis Div... 76	200 do.......b3. 41
10,000 C. Pac. G. B... 93	500 do......... 41
5,000 L. S. Con. C. B. 99	300 do......... 40¾
3,000 M. S. S. F. B...103½	900 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 72⅜
2,000 Ch. & O. 1st C. 52	1900 do......... 72⅝
2,000 N. J. C. Con...101¾	1700 do......... 72⅝
6,000 C. & M.1st.b.c. 95½	200 do......... 72½
300 Canton Co...b. c. 55	800 do.......s3. 72⅜
600 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 44⅛	200 do......... 72⅝
800 do......... 44¼	700 do......... 72⅜
300 do......... 44½	7100 do......... 72⅞
100 do......... 44	1300 do......... 73
400 do......... 43⅞	1900 do......... 73⅛
200 do......... 44	500 do......... 73¼
300 do......... 44⅛	1800 do.......s3. 73⅛
1000 do.......s3. 44	800 do......... 73⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 98½	300 do......... 73¼
100 do.......c. 98¾	400 do......... 73⅛
200 do......... 98⅞	1000 do......... 73
700 do......... 98⅞	800 do......... 73¼
21 do......... 99⅝	300 do.......b3. 73⅛
70 U. S. Express..... 74	100 do......... 73¼
900 W. Un.......b. c. 74	100 Chic. & Alton...102
1500 do......... 74⅛	1700 Un. Pac.....b. c. 27⅞
100 do.......b3. 74¼	100 do......... 27¾
100 do....u. r. c. 74⅛	100 do......... 27⅝
1800 do......... 74¼	100 do......... 27⅞
600 do.......b3. 74⅜	1600 do......... 27⅞
50 do......... 74⅛	200 do......... 27⅜
100 do......... 74⅛	1500 do.......s3. 27⅝
100 do......... 74⅛	200 do......... 27¾
200 do......... 74¼	400 do......... 27⅛
500 do......... 74⅛	100 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 97
600 do......... 73⅞	100 do......... 97⅛
100 do......... 74	200 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 37⅞
2000 do......... 74⅛	600 do......... 37⅝
1100 do......... 74¼	900 do......... 37½
500 do......... 74½	500 C., M. & St.P.Pf.b.c. 58
100 do.......b3. 74⅛	100 do......... 58⅛
600 do.......c. 74⅜	100 do......... 58⅛
200 do......... 74⅛	200 T., W. & W...b. c. 34½
200 do......... 74¼	500 do......... 34¼
100 A. & T. H. Pf.b. c. 29	200 do......... 34⅜
300 Erie.........b. c. 32½	300 do......... 34⅝
600 do......... 32⅞	200 do.......s3. 34½
100 do......... 33	200 do......... 34¼
100 do......... 32⅞	100 do......... 34⅜
300 do......... 32¾	200 do......... 34⅜
400 do......... 32¾	100 do......... 34⅜
100 do.......s3. 32⅛	100 do......... 34½
300 do......... 32⅛	100 do......... 34⅝
200 do......... 32⅝	500 do......... 34⅜
200 do......... 32	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 24⅞
700 do......... 32	300 do.......b3. 24¾
400 do......... 32⅛	200 H. & St. Jo....... 26¾
700 do......... 32	200 do....b. c. c. 26⅝
200 C. & N.W. Pf.b.c. 58⅜	200 do......... 27
5 N.Y., N.H.& H.b.c. 129	200 Pac. of Mo....... 41¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 St. L., J.&C.1st. 98	1300 N. Y. C. & H..... 99
50 Del. & Hud....... 119	300 do.......s3. 99
300 Pac. Mail......... 44	600 do......... 99⅛
600 do......... 43⅞	400 do......... 99¼
800 do......... 43¾	100 do......... 99½
100 do.......b3. 43⅞	100 do......... 99⅜
600 do......... 43⅞	4000 Un. Pac........ 27¼
200 do.......u. r. 44	100 do.......s3. 27⅛
1700 do......... 44	400 do......... 27⅜
400 do......... 44⅛	3100 do......... 27¼
100 Panama......... 109¼	2400 do......... 27⅜
100 C., C., C. & I..... 72	200 do.......s3. 27⅜
400 West. Un.......c. 74⅛	600 do......... 27½
200 do......... 74	100 Tol. & Wab....... 34¼
800 do......... 73⅞	700 do......... 34¼
100 do.......s5. 73⅞	400 do......... 34
100 do......... 73¾	200 do......... 34⅜
700 do......... 73⅞	600 do......... 34½
1900 do......... 74	100 do......... 34⅝
100 do.......b3. 74⅛	700 do......... 34¾
1800 do......... 74⅛	100 North-west........ 40⅞
100 do.......b3. 74¼	100 do......... 40⅝
400 do......... 74¼	100 do.......s3. 40½
100 do.......u. r. 74⅜	200 do......... 40¾
100 do.......u. r. 74¼	100 do......... 40⅞
600 do......... 74⅜	700 do.......b3. 41
1700 do......... 74½	800 do......... 41
300 do.......b3. 74½	200 do......... 41⅛
500 do......... 74⅝	200 do......... 41¼
500 do......... 74½	200 do......... 41⅜
200 North-west Pf.... 58½	100 Rock Island...... 97⅜
100 do......... 59	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 27
1500 Lake Shore..s3. 73⅛	50 Morris & Essex... 93
1300 do......... 73⅛	500 St. Paul......... 37½
800 do......... 73	100 do......... 37⅜
300 do......... 72⅞	600 do......... 37¼
500 do......... 72¾	600 do......... 37½
700 do......... 72⅞	400 do......... 37⅝
100 do.......u. r. 72⅞	600 do......... 37¾
300 do.......s3. 72¾	100 do.......b3. 37¾
700 do......... 72⅞	700 do......... 37⅛
200 do.......s3. 72⅞	200 do.......b3. 38
700 do......... 73	200 Ohio & Miss...... 24⅞
400 do.......s3. 73⅛	200 do.......b3. 24⅞
1300 do......... 73⅛	200 do......... 24¾
200 do.......b3. 73⅛	700 do......... 25
3200 do......... 73¼	100 C., C. & I. C....b7. 18¾
2700 do......... 73⅜	100 Erie......... 31⅞
700 do......... 73½	300 do......... 31¾
300 do.......s3. 73½	100 do......... 31⅝
1000 do......... 73⅝	300 do......... 31½
1200 do......... 73¾	700 do......... 31⅜
2000 do......... 73⅞	100 do......... 31½
2200 do......... 74	500 do......... 31⅝
300 do.......b3. 74¼	500 do......... 31¾
600 do......... 74⅛	300 do......... 31⅞

TUESDAY, June 23—P. M.

This has been another day of buoyant feeling on the Stock Exchange, and the result has been the transaction of a large amount of healthy investment business. The market opened with firmness this morning, and was early stimulated to still greater strength by the information from Washington that the Tariff bill, involving the question of taxation of brokers' sales, had been postponed until the Fall session. The result was a degree of confident activity, such as has not been observed in many weeks. With the currency problem settled, and the sales tax question virtually defeated, business as well as stock-operating circles felt confident, and were by no means disinclined to invest capital which they have for months past feared to risk in speculation. The announcement made early in the day that two small "bear" operators had gone under, was by most people interpreted as an omen that the era of depression was over, for some months at least, and that values are to remain values. Subsequently the suspension of two other small operators was made known, and served to confirm the previously-formed belief. It is generally conceded now that there will be a strong Midsummer business tone prevalent, as capitalists and merchants are anxious to invest after so long a period of stagnation, and will forego to a large extent the vacation relaxation which has been as much the result of habit and inclination as of commercial and financial inactivity.

Gold opened strong this morning at 112, but receded later to 111⅝, and subsequently advanced to 111⅞, closing at 111¾ for the day. The rates paid for carrying fluctuated from 1 to 3 ⅌ cent., and closed at 2. Monetary affairs remained without any noteworthy change, Money being abundant at 2@2½@3 ⅌ cent., notwithstanding the activity in stocks. This is only another of the "straws" which show the direction of the wind as being from a good healthy business quarter, with abundant promise for the Summer and early Fall. The total sales of stocks to-day amounted to 273,100 shares, against 257,900 yesterday, the leading dealings being in Western Union, Erie, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Toledo and Wabash, and North-western, or, to put it generally, the greatest activity of the past two days has been in the stocks to which the "bears" have so long paid their depressing attentions. Government bonds were strong and generally experienced a slight advance. Foreign exchange was somewhat dull at $4 87½@$4 90 for London business; nominal rates $4 88½@$4 91. A firm but light market prevailed for Continental exchange. The receipts for customs to-day amounted to $268,000. The Sub-Treasurer disbursed $25,000 on account of interest, and $23,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:

Gold balances, $996,500; currency balances, $1,132,649; gross clearings, $47,092,000. The statement of business of the Clearing-house for the day is as follows: Currency exchanges, $63,253,667; currency balances, $2,431,696; gold exchanges, $3,931,603; gold balances, $456,630. The total export clearances of produce from this port for the week ending to-day amonnt to $6,429,678. For the corresponding week in 1873 the exports were $5,728,915, and in 1872, $4,395,843. Railroad bonds were tolerably active and in some cases higher during the day.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¾	118½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	121⅜	121½
American Gold	111⅞	111¾
Bills on London, 60 ds.	4.87¾@4.90	4.87½@4.88½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅝	99⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	96½	97⅜
Pacific Mail	43¾	44⅛
St. Paul Common	37	38
St. Paul Preferred	57	58½
Western Union	72⅞	74⅛
Union Pacific	27	27½
Lake Shore	71⅞	74⅛
Toledo and Wabash	33½	34¾
North-west	40⅛	41⅜
North-west Preferred	57⅜	58¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	108½	109
Central of New-Jersey	107	107½
Panama	108¾	109¼
Erie	30⅜	31⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	24½	25
C., C. and I. C.	18	18¾

A sale of 50 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was made at 119; 50 shares Morris and Essex at 93, and 100 shares Hannibal and St. Joseph at 27.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Public Funds:

6 ⅌ ct., reg., '81.....117	5-20 reg., '67.........116¾
6 ⅌ ct., coup., '81....122	5-20 coup., '67........121
5-20 reg., '62.........114¼	5-20 reg., '68.........116½
5-20 coup., '62........114⅜	5-20 coup., '68........121⅛
5-20 reg., '64.........116½	10-40 reg..............114
5-20 coup., '64........117	10-40 coup.............114⅜
5-20 reg., '65.........116½	5s reg., '81...........114⅛
5-20 coup., '65........118¼	5s coup., '81..........114⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65..116	6s cur., '95-9.........115
5-20 coup., n. i., '65..120⅝	

And the following for State Securities:

Connecticut 6s.......103½	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., '77.108
Ill. coup. 6s, '77.....100	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78.108
Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....100	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75...107
Illinois War Loan.....100	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76...106
Kentucky 6s...........100	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 10
Mich. 6s, '78-79......103	N. C. new bs. A. & O. 10
Mich. 6s, '83.........103	Ohio 6s, '75........... 97
Mich. 7s, '78.........103	Ohio 6s, '81........... 98
Mo. 6s, due in '74.... 99½	Ohio 6s, '86...........100
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 98	Rhode Island 6s.......102½
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 97½	S. Car. 6s............. 24
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 97	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct... 17
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 96¾	S. C. Fdg. act, '66.... 17
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 96¾	Tenn. 6s, old.......... 79
L'g bds. '81 to '91... 97	Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.... 61
A. or U., due '92..... 95	Tenn. 6s, new bds...... 79
H. & St. J., due '74.. 97	Tenn. 6s, new series... 61
H. & St. J., due '75.. 97	Texas 10s, '76......... 90
H. & St. J., due '76.. 96½	Va. 6s, old............ 30
H. & St. J., due '86.. 95	Va. 6s, new bds........ 32
H. & St. J., due '87.. 95	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.... 50
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74.108	Va. 6s, Con. 2d ser.... 37
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.108	

And the following for miscellaneous Stocks:

Md. Coal Co........... 16	Adams Express.....106
Pennsylvania Coal.....270	Amer. Express...... 60¾
Spring Mount. Coal.... 67	U. S. Express...... 69¾
Quick. Mining Co...... 19	Wells-F. Express... 78½
Quick. Mining Co. Pf.. 23	

And the following for the various Bank Stocks:

America..........151	Merchants..........120
Central National..102	Metropolitan.......131
Chemical.........1019	Nassau.............105½
City.............300	New-York County....200
Commerce.........122	Ninth National.....100
Corn Exchange....123	North America...... 90
Fourth National..106¼	Pacific............165
Gallatin National..128	Phenix.............100
German American.. 90	Republic...........107½
Irving...........119	Seventh Ward....... 90
Manfact's and Mer. 40	State of New-York..106
Mercantile.......115	Union..............136

A quarterly dividend of $2 50 ⅌ share has been declared by the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, payable on and after July 10 at the Pennsylvania Railroad offices, No. 57 Broadway.

The Directors of Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express have declared a dividend of *Four per Cent.* on the capital stock, payable on and after July 15, next.

The Fourth National Bank has declared a dividend, semi-annual, of *Four per Cent.* on the capital Stock, payable July 1, prox.

Coupons of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1874, can be left for examination at the office of the Treasurer, No. 13 William street, where the customary receipts will also be given.

A dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.* on the Sioux City and Iowa Falls Town Lot and Land Company has been declared, payable July 1 at the office of the Treasurer, Sears' Building, Boston.

The Moingona Coal Company has declared a dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1 at the Treasurers' Office, Sears' Building, Boston.

The Blair Town Lot and Land Company has declared a dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1 at the Treasurer's Office, Sears' Building, Boston.

The dividend of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company will also be paid at the same time and place to stockholders of record, June 20.

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 20 Union Place, announces a dividend to July 1, payable July 20, at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and 5 ⅌ cent. on larger amounts.

The Franklin Savings Bank announces the payment of interest dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. for the current six months on and after July 20.

The People's Savings Bank, Third avenue and Twenty-third street, announces the usual semi-annual interest dividend of 6 ⅌ cent., payable on and after July 20.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 23, 1874.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite firm and in good demand, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,186 bags by J. L. Prendergast at 21c.; 1,782 bags by the Merrimack at 20½c.@21½c., and 787 bags Santos, (rumored,) part at 20½c., gold. Other kinds in good demand at very full rates; 3,694 bags Laguayra, by the Anna, were sold on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 19,050 bags; sales, 27,540 bags; stock in first hands, this morning, 90,433 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 133,248 bags. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19½c.@19¾c.; good, 20¼c.@20½c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¼c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 23c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@20½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Mexican, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20½c.; Curacoa, 17c.@19½c., and Jamaica, 18½c.@21c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher for early delivery, on a moderately active inquiry, in good part for export. Sales, 1,388 bales, including 970 bales to shippers, 366 bales to spinners, and 52 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a brisk trade has been reported, opening at an advance of 3-16c. ⅌ lb., but closing less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,100 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were last evening and 25,600 bales to-day,) and 4,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option, closing at 17 3-16c.@17¼c.; July, 17 5-16c.@17 11-32c.; August, 17 13-16c.; September, 17 25-32c.@17 13-16c.; October, 17 15-32c.@17½c.; November, 17¼c.; December, 17¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 214 bales, including 44 bales from Baltimore and 170 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,221 bales, and thus far this week 6,516 bales, against 6,736 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,710,755 bales, against 3,473,293 bales the previous season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 11,650 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 129,133 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 248,255 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14½	14½	14½	14½
Good Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	16½	16⅝	16 13-16	16 13-16
Low Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼
Good Middling	19⅛	19¼	19½	19½

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active business has been reported in State and Western Flour at a partial advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. The main inquiry has been for low grade stock, especially for lines of shipping extras, available at from $6 20@$6 35@$6 50 ⅌ bbl., and for the better qualities of Superfine, which have been scarce and held with much confidence. The sales since our last have been 17,100 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 75; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 60, inferior to very good Extra State, $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $6 50@$7 50; poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 60, chiefly at $6 20@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 90@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 90@$6 65 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 8,250 bbls. shipping stock, Western, State, and City Mills, within our range. Southern Flour has been in rather slack demand at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $6@$7 40 for very poor to choice Shipping, and $7 45@$10 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately active at from $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6....Corn-meal has been more freely dealt in, but with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers, within the range of $3 75@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 1,200 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a moderately active trade reported in Spring Wheat, chiefly in prime No. 1 and No. 2 stock for export, at a shade stronger prices, closing, however, rather less buoyantly, owing in part to the firmer range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been in less request for export as well as home use, at depressed and irregular figures for the current offerings, which embrace few strictly prime to choice samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 171,000 bushels at $1 49@$1 51½ for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 50 for prime boat-loads, and $1 51 for very choice stock; $1 48 for strictly prime No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 47@$1 48 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., car and boat loads, chiefly at $1 47½ for good average boat-loads, and $1 48 for strictly prime do.; $1 43@$1 45 for fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 42@$1 50 for ungraded Spring; $1 42@$1 50 for poor to very good Red Western; $1 50@$1 53 for Amber do.; $1 52@$1 60 for White do., and $1 50 for White State. ....Corn has been again quite active and quoted about 1c. ⅌ bushel higher. The demand has been in good part for export, and largely for stock to arrive. The market closes somewhat less firmly, influenced, in part, by the advancing tendency in ocean freights. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 274,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 81c.@83½c. for ordinary to very choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 82c.@83c. for boat-loads, and closing with 82½c. bid for strictly prime; 82½c.@84c. for Yellow Western, and 89c.@90c. for White do. Included in the sales have been about 125,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, deliverable within two weeks, at 82c.@82½c. ⅌ bushel....Rye held more firmly, but quiet; quoted at $1 06@$1 11 for car and boat loads....Barley and Malt dull and somewhat unsettled....Oats have been moderately active, with Mixed quoted rather steadier and White somewhat weaker, as to price. Sales have been reported of 56,500 bushels at 61c.@63c. for Mixed Western, car and boat stock, chiefly on the basis of 62¾c. for prime boat-loads, and 65c.@68c. for White Western....A limited movement has been noted in Feed within the range of $20@$30 ⅌ ton.

MOLASSES—The market is very quiet at the moment. Desirable lots are scarce and wanted, especially refining stock. Few arrivals have been recently reported, the only important one having been a cargo of 550 hhds. and 68 tcs. Trinidad, which had been sold previously for refining purposes on private terms. Sales have been made of 183 hhds. Porto Rico at 42c.@65c.; and three or four cargoes of Cuba, to arrive, have been reported sold for refining, including equal to 800 hhds. Cienfuegos, on the basis of 41½c. for 50 test. The jobbing trade has been moderate, chiefly in foreign, within our range. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41c.; Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 31c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been generally quoted weak in price, on a restricted trade, with Strained quoted at $2 20@$2 25, and Good Strained, at the close, at $2 30. Sales since our last, 700 bbls. Good Strained at $2 35@$2 40; 400 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50@$2 55, and 900 bbls. Extra Pale at $6@$6 50 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar dull within the range of $2 37½@$3 ⅌ bbl. ....City Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine inactive, with sales of 169 bbls. at 36½c.@37c., closing weak at 36½c. for merchantable.

OILS—The general market has been inactive, the demand having been confined, for the most part, to job lots, within our range. Crude Whale quoted at 55c.@60c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67½c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached, $1 75@$1 85; Lard-oil, 75c.@90c.; Red Oil, 52c.; Saponified do. at 53c.@55c.; Linseed-oil at from 90c.@91c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden 36c.@37c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 54c.@55c.; Yellow do. at 61c.@63c.; White do. at 67½c.@72½c.; Palm-oil, 8c.

PETROLEUM—Has been held more firmly on less urgent offerings and a rather better inquiry. Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 4,000 bbls., July options, at 5c.@5⅛c.; quoted for early delivery at 5c. Shipping stock, 9c. for prompt and 9¼c. for July deliveries.... Refined has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls., June delivery, at 12⅝c., closing with this price bid; July options quoted at 12¾c.@13c., and August at 13c. At Philadelphia early deliveries quoted at 12¾c., and July at 12¾c.@13c....Refined, in cases, 17c.@17½c....Naphtha, 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher on a fairly active demand, mainly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 925 bbls. new Western Mess at $18@$18 25, closing at $18 12½@$18 25; 200 bbls. Prime Mess at $16 25; small lots of Extra Prime at $15 25@$15 60; 400 bbls. Clear at $21@$23; 100 bbls. Sheer Clear at $23@$23 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 9,250 bbls., July options, at $17 95@$18 05, with August quoted at $18 25. Dressed Hogs quoted stronger in price, on a fair demand; City quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞c. ⅌ lb....City Cut-meats in demand at rather better prices; sales, 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¼c.@8½c.; 2,300 Pickled Hams at 11¾c.@12c.; 1,800 Smoked do. at 13c.@13½c.; 23,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 12@9 lbs., at 9¼c.@9½c.; Western scarce, quiet, and nominal....Bacon in light stock and above the views of buyers, checking business; sales, 60 bxs. Long Clear at 10c.@10⅛c., closing firmly at 10⅛c. for City; Short Clear nominal....Lard has been a shade cheaper, on a restricted business. Sales for early delivery embrace 150 tcs. Western Steam at 11 5-16c.@11½c.; 250 tcs. City do. at 11¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 10⅞c.; 500 tcs. Refined on private terms, quoted at 11⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs., July options, at 11½c.@11¾c., closing at 11⅝c.; 4,000 tcs. August, at 11⅞c. And for Chicago delivery, 2,000 tcs., June and July options, at $11 10, now quoted at $11....Beef in quite moderate request at unaltered figures. Sales, 100 bbls., in lots. We quote at from $9@$12 for Plain Mess; $11@$14 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess; $26@$27 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams dull at $16@$22 for Southern.... Butter has been quoted generally about steady, on a moderate movement in the better grades. We now quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 22c.@30c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 14c.@20c. for ordinary to choice Western; and 22c.@26c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in fair demand partly for shipment, at about previous rates, with State Factories, fair to choice, quoted at 12½c.@14¾c., chiefly at 13½c.@14¼c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@14c.; Western, 6c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—A moderate demand prevails for refining stock, with a limited inquiry on trade account at essentially unchanged prices. Holders generally claim full previous figures, but find it rather difficult to market any considerable amount of stock without conceding 1-16c.@⅛c. from asking rates. Sales have been made to-day of 2,540 hhds. and 2,594 bxs., including 450 hhds. Refining Cuba, at 8c., equal to about 1,000 hhds. do. (rumored) at 8c.; 1,326 bxs. Clayed at 8c.@8½c., chiefly at 8½c.; 498 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 65 hhds. do. at 9c.; 800 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c.; 385 hhds. Melado at 6 7-16c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, grocery stock, at 8½c.; 75 hhds. Jamaica, for refining, at 8⅞c. for fully fair, and 17 hhds. and 468 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c.@7⅞c. ⅌ lb. We quote (nominally) thus: Fair Refining, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do., 8c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quoted a shade higher, with an active inquiry noted. Sales 350,000 lbs. fair to very choice at 7⅞c.@8⅜c. ⅌ lb....Of Stearine, 95 tcs. Western fair to strictly prime sold at 12c.@12½c.; City quoted at 12⅝c.@13c.

TEAS—Have been in more request and quoted steady in price; sales, 3,000 half chests Oolong, and 700 half chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—A fairly active trade has been reported in this line, mainly in Kentucky stock, at firm prices. Sales, 750 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@12c.; 155 cases 1870 Connecticut on private terms; 50 cases 1870 do. at 6c.@7c.; 99 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 6½c., and 200 bales Havana at 50c.@$1, ⅌ lb. Manufactured stock in moderate demand at unaltered rates.

WHISKY—Firm at 99c.; sales, 350 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—A more active movement has been noted since our last, with rates quoted rather stronger. The demand for accommodation has been mainly from Grain and Petroleum shippers. The Cotton shipments have been also more liberal, nearly all for Liverpool. Berth freights for Glasgow and Continental ports have been exceptionally slow, and rates depressed....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,250 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain, at 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel; 200 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.; 200 hhds. Tallow, at 30s.; 30 tons Wood at 25s., and 2,000 Staves on private terms; and by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain, at 11½d.@12d. ⅌ bushel; 850 bxs. Bacon at 45s., and 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s. Also a British ship, 1,187 tons, and an American bark, 1,023 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Peas at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 400 bbls. Resin on private terms, and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain (reported let room) at 11d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel; also a British bark, 574 tons, hence, with 3,300 quarters Grain, in bags, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, and a British bark, 945 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., with option of Antwerp....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 1,100 bxs. Cheese at 40s.@50s.; 150 pks. Lard and 2,000 Staves, on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ⅌ bushel. Also an American ship, 1,018 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth in Messrs. E. E. Morgan's Sons' line....For Cardiff, by steam, 100 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ⅌ bushel....For Plymouth a German bark, 360 tons, hence with about 2,400 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom direct, a British brig, 358 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Waterford, an Italian bark, 563 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 1½d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, about 370 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d.; a British bark, 439 tons, hence with about 3,000 bbls. do. at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; an Italian bark, 513 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 4½d.; another, 468 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters do. at 6s. 4½d.; another, 466 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters do. at 6s. 3d.; another, 452 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 6s. 6d.; another, 446 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters do. at 6s. 3d.; another, 648 tons, hence with about 4,200 quarters do., (reported as a recharter,) at 6s. 1½d., short lay days; an Austrian bark, 657 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do., at 6s. 4½d.; another, 581 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 6s. 4½d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; also a British bark, 688 tons, hence with about 5,300 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d., with option of Bremen or Hamburg; an Australian bark, about 500 tons, hence with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 3s. 10½d. ⅌ quarter, and balance general cargo at current rates....For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 545 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, equal to 50,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at about 9½d.@10d. ⅌ bushel....For Rotterdam, by steam, 200 tons Provisions, at 30s.; and 500 bxs. Bacon at 32s. ⅌ ton....For Havre, or Antwerp, an Italian bark, 583 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters Grain at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For Stettin, or Dantzic, a Norwegian bark, 578 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ⅌ bbl., clearance of July 16....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Barcelona, an American brig, 350 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; quoted at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 549 tons, hence, with Tobacco, at 35s....For Pernambuco, a German brig, with general cargo, including Flour, &c., reported on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 23.—Flour firm and in fair demand, with a better shipping demand: Extra Spring, $5 50@$6 50. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 27@$1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 22¼, cash; $1 21⅝@$1 21¾, July; $1 14½@$1 15, August; No. 3 do., $1 18; Rejected, $1 05@$1 07. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 62c.@63c.; closed 62½c., spot or June; 61⅝c.@62¼c., July; closed 61¾c. bid, July; 61¾c., August; Rejected, 58¾c. Oats in good demand; closed easier; No. 2 at 46¼c.@46⅝c.; Rejected, 43½c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 85c.@86c. Barley dull and unsettled; $1 05 bid, $1 20 asked. Pork firm and in fair demand at $17 30, cash or June; $17 35, July; $17 40@$17 50, August. Lard steady at $11@$11 05, spot; $11, July; $11 12½@$11 15 August. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Freights—To Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 6¾c. In open board this afternoon Wheat closed at $1 21⅜@$1 21½, July. Corn closed dull at 61½c., July or August. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 430,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye. Shipments—1,500 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 255,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. To-morrow being the day for the laying of the corner-stone of the new Custom-house there will be no market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 23.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales 2,100 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Spring firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 43@$1 44; Extra White Michigan, $1 65; choice White Canada, $1 75. Corn quiet; sales at 73c.@74c. Corn-meal; $32 for Bolted; $31 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $24@$26 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¾c.; Corn and Rye 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 12½ to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c., to New-York, 40c; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—30,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 1,751,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—38,600 bushels Wheat, 8,600 bushels Corn, 1,427,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, comprising shipments from the former for twelve days, and from the latter for eight days, was 2,043,000 bushels Wheat, 1,124,000 bushels Corn, 115,000 bushels Oats, 14,600 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 309,700 bushels; Corn, 189,537 bushels; Oats, 100,197. Canal shipments—Wheat, 171,316 bushels; Corn, 80,350 bushels; Oats, 43,674 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 116,676 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour steady; sales 1,200 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat firm; sales 23,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35¼; 3,500 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 40. Corn firm; sales, 4,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 69c., in lots; 2,000 bushels High Mixed at 69½c.; held at the close at 70c. Oats steady; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 54c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Provisions unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Flour dull and drooping; some shippers in market for low grades. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 09; Red Winter, $1 30. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 60c.@60½c. cash, on track and in elevator; 61c. in July. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 sold at 46c.@46½c. on track and in elevator. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky steady at 96c. Provisions quiet and steady; only a small order trade. Lard quiet; Summer held at 10¾c.; salable at 10⅝c. Live Hogs firm and higher; sales light at $4 75@$5 10. Bacon, $5@$5 40; heavy, $5 50@$5 75. Cattle steady and in good demand; medium to fair butchers, $3 50@$4; prime to extra Steers, $5@$6 25. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 28. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 62c.@64c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 48c.@56c. Rye dull at 90c. Barley nominal. Butter unchanged. Pork unchanged; held $17 75@$18. Lard unchanged and quiet; Summer, 10¾c.; Kettle, 11½c.@11¾c. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 6⅝c., cash and buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; held at 9⅛c. at close; Clear Sides, 9⅜c. Bacon firm and higher, and irregular; Shoulders sold at 7¼c. for packed; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c. for loose; 9⅝c.@10c. for packed; Clear Sides, 10c. for loose; held at 10⅜c.@10½c. for packed. Whisky firm and in good demand at 95c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 23.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 47; Amber Michigan, $1 32, cash and June; $1 33, July; No. 1 Red, $1 39½; No. 2 do., $1 30½, cash; $1 22½, August; No. 3 Red, $1 25. Corn in fair demand and firm; High Mixed, 66c.@66½c., cash; 66c., July; Low Mixed, 65¾c., cash; 65½c., July; no grade, 63c.; damaged, 52c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 sold at $1 29½; No. 2 at $1 26 cash, $1 25¼ June, $1 24 July. Oats steady; No. 2 sold at 45½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 62c. Rye dull and nominal; sales No. 1 at 84½c.; Barley steady; sales No. 3 Spring at 95c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, no demand. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 176,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 72c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58c.@65c. Rye, 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $18 25. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard, 12¾c. Whisky, 95c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 23.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 32½c. Resin dull; $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and $3 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 55.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,819 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,735 head, or 455 cars, against 437 cars for the same time last week; the market opened lively at full last week's prices for fat stock of all grades; thin grassy stock ¼c. off and neglected; there was a large attendance of both Eastern and country buyers; the former bought heavily at ruling rates; about 2,200 head were disposed of; sales, 900 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,019 to 1,457 lbs., at $5 90@$6 87½; 400 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 937 to 1,465 lbs., at $5 12½@$6 75; 80 head Ohio Cows and Heifers, ranging from 948 to 1,063 lbs., at $5@$5 37½; 300 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,000 to 1,274 lbs., at $6@$6 40; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,000 to 1,010 lbs., at $5@$5 40; 50 head do. Stockers, ranging from 804 to 984 lbs., at $4 30@$5; 200 head Texas Steers, ranging from 936 to 1,080 lbs., at $5@$5 70; 63 head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,068 to 1,492, at $5 80@$6 70; 20 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 964 lbs., at $4 37½; 125 head mixed Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,039 to 1,278 lbs., at $5 70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 head, against 3,800 head for the same time last week. The market was much depressed at a strong ¼c. off from last week's rates. The sales mentioned below were made before the heavy receipts arrived, and are no criterion of the market. We quote: Western, $4 75@$5 75; Canada Lambs, $7@$7 75. Sales, 1,100 head Ohio clipped Sheep, ranging from 85 lbs. to 112 lbs., at $5 40@$6 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,400 head, against 6,600 head for the same time last week. But little offering. The yards are bare of stock. Prices are firm. Yorkers, $5 50@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $6@$6 20.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 23.—Cattle active. Receipts, 5,000 head; prices firm for best grades; quiet and heavy for low grades; common to fair native Steers sold at $5 25@$6 75, with most sales of Good to Extra at $5 50@$6 50; through Texans, $2@$3 50; Corn-fed, $4 75@$5. Shipments, 2,600. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market opened active and firmer, but under heavy receipts and extreme heat became quiet; sales at $5 15@$5 95 for inferior to choice. Shipments, 7,000. Sheep firm; receipts, 230; market fairly active; sales fair to good at $4@$4 50; choice, $5 25; shipments, 390.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 23.—Receipts, 127 head. Prices were very firm at last week's figures. Sales—Market Beef, choice, at $10 25@$10 50; Extra, $9 50@10; first quality, $8 75@$9 25; second quality, $7@8 50; third quality, $5 75@$6 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,053 head. There were nearly one-third more Sheep from the North than last week. Sales in lots at $4@$5 50 each; Extra, $5 75@$8 50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Receipts for three days ending June 23.—Cattle, 1,050; Hogs, 120. Shipments—Cattle, 1,340; Hogs, 190. Sales—Cattle, 490; Hogs, 130. Quotations—No market for thin Cattle; shippers' and butchers' stock active.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 23.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 61 bales; stock, 7,124 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged: Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 147 bales; gross, 147 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 48,701 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 23.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 320 bales; gross, 320 bales; sales, 385 bales; stock, 13,376 bales.

MOBILE, June 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 30 bales; exports, coastwise, 109 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 9,591 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 42 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 10,132 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 23—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865's, old, 108. Erie Railway shares, 27; do. preferred, 42.

2 P. M.—Erie preferred, 43.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 27@27¼.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 27½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 45c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000. Erie Railway shares, 27¾@28.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 28@28¼; Preferred, 45½. Paris despatches quote Rentes at 59f. 35c.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865's, old, 108¼. Erie Railway shares, 28.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862's, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—Wheat—The receipts for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, of which 9,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm; Wheat, 12s. 5d.@12s. 8d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 12s. 8d.@13s. for Club do., and 10s.@11s. 8d. for Red Western Spring; Peas, 41s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8⅜d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8¼d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8½d.

LONDON, June 23—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 43s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 60s.@60s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, £29@£29 3s. ⅌ ton.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL.

WE ARE SELLING THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF BEADED LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

REGARDLESS OF COST

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready.

NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE SUIT, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER, are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful.

A GRAND OPENING

Of the fashionable dress-making department until SATURDAY, June 27, 1874, in Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th st., New-York, by N. SHAN CUPP.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MEETINGS.

THE LADIES' TEMPERANCE UNION WILL hold a meeting on FRIDAY, at 8 P. M., in the Free Tabernacle Church, 34th st., near 8th av., to be addressed by Miss Isabella Armstrong, of England. All are welcome.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, until 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FREDERICK GERMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, June 25.
MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
HENRY MERZ, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
JOHN F. TROW, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, June 27.
RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
HENRY D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, until 4 P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, June 26.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
NATHAN S. KING, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 29.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 3, 1874.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING, OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, NEW-YORK CITY, June 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., July 16, 1874, for supplying for the use of the United States Army 50,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco. This amount, at the option of the Commissary General, within six months subsequent to date of award of contract, to be increased as much as 50,000 pounds.

Proposals will state what kind of leaf tobacco is to be used, and when such leaf was raised and cured; whether or not binders are to be used; what kind of casing is to be used; whether the tobacco is to be machine or hand made; when and where the tobacco is to be manufactured.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS of the tobacco contracted for must be made and delivered within thirty days of notification of award of contract. The remainder must be made and delivered within four months thereafter, provided the Subsistence Department may require not exceeding 20,000 pounds to be delivered per month, until the entire amount has been delivered and accepted. Any tobacco required under the second clause of the first paragraph of this advertisement must be made and delivered, in addition to the above, at a rate not to exceed 10,000 pounds per month, until all the tobacco has been received and accepted.

The tobacco must be made in plugs weighing eight (8) ounces each, and be in every respect equal to the standard which has been adopted by the Subsistence Department.

The tobacco must be packed in caddies of twenty-one pounds net each, and the caddies packed in cases, each case containing eight (8) caddies. The cases to be head-lined and securely strapped for shipment.

Samples (one case packed as above) of the tobacco proposed to be furnished, must accompany proposals, and be referred to therein. Reference will also be made in the proposals to the caddies and case to be furnished, as to kind and condition of material, &c.

An officer of the Subsistence Department and an expert will inspect the samples, the leaf to be used, and the tobacco in process of manufacture, and when ready for delivery.

The tobacco will be accepted, which, in all respects, is deemed to be best for the use of the army, the department reserving the right to reject any and all bids, which, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the Government to accept.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and who will enter into a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars to that effect, if required, will sign the bids as well as the proposer.

M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING RATIONS FOR light-vessels, supply-vessels, and tenders in the Third Light-house District.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1874, for furnishing and delivering rations for the tenders, light-vessels, and supply-vessels, in the Third Light-house District, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1874, to the 30th June, 1875, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at either New-London or New-York, as may be ordered, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the number of persons which will be specified by the Inspector for each vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and tables marked A and B attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations for Light-vessels, &c.," and then placed in another envelope, and left or directed to this office, prepaid, if sent by mail.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Light-house Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore U. S. N., and Light-house Inspector.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1874.

To contractors for iron work, carpenter work, tin and galvanized iron work, glazing, draining, and water supply pipes and fittings.

The Centennial Board of Finance are prepared to receive bids, either separately or combined, for the work and materials required in the erection of the main Exhibition Building in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Plans may be seen, and copies of specifications and bills of quantities procured at this office, No. 904 Walnut st., Philadelphia, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst.

Bids must be delivered not later than 4 o'clock on the 25th inst., and be accompanied with a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more responsible sureties, conditioned to enter into a contract if said bid is accepted.

JOHN WELSH, President.
FRED. FRALEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, the 27th inst., at noon, for furnishing, on the Harbor Dock, on Staten Island, the following materials: Fifty-six thousand feet of yellow pine timber, twenty-five thousand feet of yellow pine flooring, twenty-four thousand feet of merchantable white pine flooring, thirty thousand feet of best quality Michigan lumber, ten thousand feet run of two by three spruce, five hundred hemlock joist, fifteen hundred narrow ceiling, all to be of the best quality of their several kinds.

Specifications and schedule may be seen at the Governor's office on Staten Island, from 8 to 11 A. M., and for further particulars apply by letter to Richard P. Smyth, builder, Port Richmond, Staten Island. Bids must be inclosed in separate envelopes, marked "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to Thomas Greenleaf, Controller, No. 74 Wall st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of L. B. Morris, No. 95 Orange st., New-Haven, Conn., until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of July, 1874, for an iron bridge over the Quinipiac River, between the City of New-Haven and the town of East Haven.

Proposals will be received on plans furnished by the bidder, or on plans furnished by the Bridge Commissioners.

Specifications can be obtained by applying to L. B. Morris, New-Haven, Conn., or to Clemens Herschel, Engineer, No. 9 State st., Boston, Mass.

No proposals will be received after the time specified.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Bridge Commissioners.

E. EDWIN HALL, Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals in duplicate will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon of FRIDAY, the 26th of June, 1874, for performing all the labor in the new public store, corner of West and Hubert sts., in the City of New-York, for a further term, from and after the 15th day of July next, upon the conditions set forth in a statement filed in the office of the Collector of the Port of New-York, where full information in regard thereto may be obtained.

The proposals will be addressed to "the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for performing the labor in the public store at New-York."

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, July 6, 1874, at 12 M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$100,000 PERMANENT WATER LOAN, due 1904 and 1910.

$200,000 ASSESSMENT AND SEWERAGE FUND BONDS, due 1877.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING GATES AND GATE FRAMES, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon July 1, 1874, for furnishing, building, and putting in Gates, Gate Frames, &c., at the Gate House on 93d st., near 9th av., and also at the Gate House corner of 10th av. and 113th st.

For full particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CONDENSED MILK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M., June 26, 1874, for supplying the Department with condensed milk for one year, commencing Aug. 1, 1874.

For full particulars see *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MAPS AND BLANK BOOKS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 3 o'clock P. M. July 2, 1874, for furnishing 2,000 Maps of each Congressional District, and also for Registry Books and Pamphlets, &c. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, (both to be inclosed in the same envelope,) will be received at No. 42 Leonard st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 2d day of July, 1874, which place will be open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on and after the 10th day of June, 1874, for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY.
16,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
250,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
12,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
2,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Beans.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
153,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
400,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
5,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
525,000 pounds XX Flour.
60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
160,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
10,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
12,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

ALSO, FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
396,800 pounds of Coffee green.
787,600 pounds good Brown Sugar.
53,600 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
55,900 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
62,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
35,000 pounds Soda.

All the above supplies, except the Beef, will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Yancton, Bismarck, Cheyenne, North Platte, or Kansas City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 1st day of August, 1874, with the exception of the Bacon and Lard for the upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies, the delivery of which, at St. Louis or Kansas City, will be required by the 15th day of September next, and with the further exception of all the Flour, which must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency at all times at least one month's supply.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross.

Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

Bids for two classes of cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota are invited, as follows:

First—Averaging 850 pounds for the first six months, and 1,000 pounds for the remaining six months.

Second—Averaging 1,000 pounds for the whole year.

For the Upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named, within thirty days after notice of the award is given, and thereafter be continued not oftener than semi-monthly upon the written orders of the Department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar to be delivered in barrels full head-lined.

The Lard to be good and sweet, and in tin cans containing from five to ten pounds each.

The Pork to be in barrels, with one iron hoop at each end.

The Corn to be in strong "gunnies," resewed.

Bids will also be received for Baking Powder in quarter and half pound packages, which may be substituted in whole or in part for the soda.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within twenty days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than twenty-five pounds, of the quality contracted for.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the following articles at the agencies named, at such times and in such quantities as may be required:

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
350,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
100,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or Northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Mess Pork.

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
350,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
11,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.

No bids will be considered from persons who have violated the terms, or failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract, or who may have defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

All the samples of each bidder must be designated by a conspicuous private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals, the name of the bidder in no case to appear upon the samples. Failure to comply with this rule will subject the samples to rejection. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

It will very much facilitate the making of awards if bidders will mark the price on each sample presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

Each bid must give the name of all parties interested in, or parties to it, and no contract or part thereof, will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals, with bond attached, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the agents at the respective agencies at which supplies are to be delivered.

Every bid amounting to the sum of $5,000, or over, must be accompanied with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, which check, or draft, shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury, but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract should one be awarded him.

It is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract, a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—East Lynne—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. C. Leclercq.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. — Peril — Miss Maude Granger, Mr. McKee Rankin.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

BOWERY THEATRE.—A Woman of the World—Variety—The Carrolls, Miss Weston, Mr. F. Jones.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Two Sisters—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert —By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—Art Exhibition—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3
The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, in binding Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Congress spent most of its session yesterday in acting on the reports of Conference Committees. The Tariff bill went over, it being found impossible to secure an agreement on any considerable number of its provisions. The bills for the admission of Colorado and New-Mexico also failed to get acted on. There were important amendments made to the Utah bill before its passage by the Senate, and the reports thus far do not indicate that they were concurred in by the House. In this matter Mr. Sargent, of California, led the opposition to the bill, and proposed the modifications made, which were all in the direction of liberality toward the Mormons. In the House, a report of some length was received, vindicating completely the action of Government officials in the purchase of Indian supplies, and there was no dissent by the opposition members of the committee.

The Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was compelled to drop the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, and the unexpended balance is covered into the Treasury. In the language of Mr. Butler, Congress has shown its willingness to "let the reform die rather than kill it." On the other hand, the Appropriation Committees of both Houses are authorized to sit during the recess, to inquire what reforms can be effected in the various branches of the civil service, and how their cost can be reduced. We do not expect any very radical recommendations from these committees, and presume that the place-men will not watch their proceedings with serious anxiety.

As finally agreed on, the Post Office Appropriation bill fixes the rates on newspapers published weekly and oftener at two cents a pound; on other periodical publications three cents a pound; on public documents ten cents a volume, or an average of five cents a pound, and on copies of the *Congressional Record* one cent each, all to be prepaid; the prepayment of newspaper postage to begin Jan. 1, 1875. This is an improvement on the propositions first made in the Senate, and shows what a vigorous opposition can do against the most determined wrong-headedness. But Congress was warned that even these modified rates would drive much of the business of the newspapers to the railroad lines and express companies. In that case the revenue for which Senators have been so deeply solicitous will certainly suffer.

It appears that the American Pilgrims have presented to the Pope an address sent from this country to that eminent ecclesiastical martyr, Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen. Pius IX. took occasion to say in reply that "the United States is the only country where he is really Pope in the eyes of the Government." That, it must be added, depends entirely on circumstances. If the Sovereign Pontiff means that in this country his pretensions to infallibility and to the headship of the Christian world meet with the same impartial toleration as would the alleged spiritual sovereignty of the Grand Lama of Thibet, or of Mumbo-Jumbo, he is unquestionably right: but if he means that he could repeat, without interference, in the United States, any such experiment as that which was attempted in Posen, he is clearly wrong. For example, the Pope conferred on Count Ledochowski, during the sitting of the Vatican Council, the title of Primate of Poland. That was a direct political attack upon the three powers who hold slices of that dismembered kingdom, because the revival of an exploded spiritual dignity restored also the claim associated with it, of being regarded as regent of the kingdom during the vacancy of the throne. In fact, a German ecclesiastical almanac for 1872 includes Archbishop Ledochowski in the list of reigning sovereigns as representative of the King of Poland. We may stigmatize the partition of Poland as an infamous piece of royal brigandage, and yet refuse to recognize the right of any ecclesiastical authority to keep alive, by this and similar means, hopeless and ruinous sedition among the subjects of any European power. The attempt was all the more impudent, since the priestly agents by whom it was promoted were sustained by the pay of the State against which they were conspiring. Suppose "pontifical documents" had been used to fan the flame of disaffection in the South, the Government of this country would have been compelled to take very much the same position in regard to them as the Governments of Prussia, Austria, and other States have recently done.

Marshal Concha is proceeding with studied deliberation first to localize, and then to crush the Carlist revolt. It is, of course, impossible to say whether Concha is making haste slowly with a view to political eventualities, or in pursuance of a deliberately formed plan based on the military necessities of the case. His plan of operations as indicated in this morning's news, seems at least to be feasible enough. An irregular fortified line starting from Los Arcos, and taking in Estella, Puente la Reyna, and Aviz—a stretch of from forty to fifty miles—would undoubtedly "bottle up" all the Carlists having for a base of operations the mountain fastnesses of Navarre. Here, probably, the head of the insurrection could be crushed, provided that Concha can prevent supplies from coming across the Freneh frontier and find men enough for the destructive guerrilla warfare which will characterize the last stages of the rebellion. Such a contest would only be a trifle less bloody than the peasant war in La Vendée so graphically sketched in *Ninety-Three*.

One of the most shocking accidents that we have had to record in a long time is the one that occurred last evening in Syracuse. The fall of a floor in a church building threw a large crowd, many of them children, into a room below which was filled with a similar company. The loss of life cannot now be stated, but eight deaths are already reported, and many more have only too surely taken place. A disaster of this kind seems inexplicable on the supposition of ordinary care in the erection and use of the building. Nothing is easier than to build a floor strong enough to sustain any given strain, and we hope it will be found out exactly where the blame lies for the terrible accident yesterday. The neglect, whose soever it was, was of the most criminal kind.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The two most noteworthy features of the session of Congress which ended last evening are that the ordinary routine duties of the body have been performed exceptionally well, and that, as to the duty of embodying in legislation the views of the country with reference to most important current issues, there has been a substantial failure. In the matter of appropriations, there has been a resolute and intelligent effort, attended with considerable success, to secure economy. The army and navy have had their expenditures for ordinary purposes cut down, the one four and a half, the other four millions; the legislative, executive, and judicial expenditures have been reduced more than three millions; the fortifications are allowed nearly one million less than last year; the deficiency bills are more than seven millions less; the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill (which includes all the odds and ends, and is an especially difficult bill to keep within bounds,) is five and a half millions less; and altogether there has been a reduction of regular expenditures of something more than twenty-seven and three-quarter millions. On the other hand, there has been no increase of taxation, and the anticipation of Mr. Dawes, in opposition to the opinion of Mr. Secretary Richardson, that the revenues, in spite of the falling off due to the panic, would, for the entire year, be sufficient for the expenditures, bids fair to be justified. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means stated yesterday, and we have no doubt that his statement may be relied on, that not only would the regular appropriations be met, but the sinking fund would be provided for.

This is a good showing. If the times were such as we have been accustomed to for several years past, it would be a very good showing. It is idle for the opposition to say that Congress deserves no credit for it. Congress does deserve great credit, because no such result could have been attained without an unusual amount of honesty, fidelity, and unselfishness on the part of the members of the majority. The Chairman of the Appropriation Committee has won enviable laurels, and has shown himself sagacious, industrious, upright, and firm. But the majority, as a body, has also earned the respect of the country in regard to the matters we have mentioned.

Nor should it be forgotten that Congress at its recent session has performed some duties of exceptional difficulty with decided success. Its investigation and treatment of the affairs of the District of Columbia, the investigation of the Sanborn contracts by the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the investigations carried on with reference to the Treasury engraving and the Congressional Printer, are cases in point. These have all been conducted with vigor, impartiality, and honesty of purpose. There has been no "whitewashing," nor any attempt at it. The opposition cannot, and do not, allege any want of courage or ability in these most delicate and difficult undertakings. They have been carried on in every way in a spirit worthy of the representatives of a great and honorable party, and with a proper sense of responsibility to the people. We have no inclination to present the record of Congress in a too favorable light. We have already pointed out many of what we regard as its errors, and we shall continue to do so on all proper occasions. But we venture to ask our readers whether any candid mind could expect as good a showing from the Democratic Party, were it in power?

As to the matters in which Congress has made a comparative failure, they are unfortunately only too plain. Congress has not shown itself a fairly representative body. Elected before the issues with which it has had to do had become prominent, and before public opinion regarding them had become as distinct as it now is, Congress has shown that it neither understood the issues themselves, nor the views of the people. It failed at the outset to make a prompt and proper response to the popular wish touching the advance in Congressional salaries. It has treated with contempt the active and growing desire for an adequate civil service reform. It has wasted valuable time over awkward attempts to revive the franking privilege. And, above all, it has blundered from first to last, blundered blindly and obstinately, in regard to the finances, so that at the close of a session which ought to have brought us a long way toward specie payments, the country can only rejoice that we have not been carried a long way in the opposite direction. The needs of the country, the opinions of the people, the opportunities of the hour—all have been miserably misunderstood. If at the present moment there is a certain general sense of renewed confidence; if there has been introduced into the financial situation an element of comparative stability; if capital and industry can make their calculations with reasonable confidence, and business can gradually resume its legitimate channels with a fair prospect of success—to whom do we owe it? Certainly not to Congress, for that body would have left us in a situation precisely the opposite. We owe it only to the sagacity and determination of the President, acting, it is true, somewhat tardily, but acting rightly at the eleventh hour.

Yet, in spite of the defects which we have pointed out, the opposition party is not likely to realize anything like the anticipations it has formed as to the approaching elections for members of the Forty-fourth Congress. The reason of this is that the opposition presents on these points no better case than the party in power, while as to all other points it presents no case at all. As to the salary question, the course of the Democrats has been from the first, in the last Congress and in this, absolutely contemptible. As to civil service reform, it has, if possible, been worse. The best Democrats of the House aided the tactics by which Butler won a victory for the office-brokers. Not one was manly enough to raise a voice or give a vote in defense of an honest attempt to shut patronage out of politics. Every man of them, from the first day of the session, has done all he could to make the pure administration of the Government difficult. Perhaps they scented the possible flesh-pots of the future. Perhaps they thought they could hide behind the pretense of majority responsibility. But whatever their motive, it was a bad one, and before the people they can take nothing by their disgraceful policy.

On the crowning work of the session—finance—what account can they give? The crazy bill vetoed by the President was the work of a Democratic Senator from North Carolina. In the Senate the Democrats have contributed half, or more than half, their votes to plunge the country into the gulf of illimitable and irredeemable paper money. In the House a strong majority of Democrats were inflationists. It helps them but little to say, what is probably true, that some of them hoped to force legislation for which the party in power would be held responsible. Men who play at this game, with the permanent interests of the whole country at stake, cannot be trusted, and will not be. We shall be ready to discuss the claims of the respective candidates for Congress when the proper time comes; but meanwhile any one can see that, however the country may feel concerning the Republican Party, the Democracy has proved itself less than ever to be relied upon.

SENATOR CARPENTER AND THE PRESS.

We publish this morning a letter from Senator Carpenter on a bill relating to newspapers which has been generally called the gag law. Senator Carpenter is a man of very great ability—a man of originality and power, vastly the superior of nine-tenths of the men now in public life, and possessing the gift of saying what he means in a clear and forcible manner. He does not speak or write that turgid stuff which seems so popular nowadays, and he generally has ideas to offer us instead of baby's pap. No one will be surprised, therefore, to find that his letter throws an entirely new light on the bill which caused so much newspaper discussion, and that he makes out a case which his assailants will find it difficult to answer.

We regret that we have not the so-called "gag law" before us. We have tried in vain to get a copy of it, and thus we are not so well able to test the value of Senator Carpenter's remarks as we should like to be. His statement, however, may be judged largely on its own merits, and we trust that all our readers will give it careful attention. It is, we confess, a great relief for once to have to deal with a public man who does not adopt either the style or language of school-boy themes—who does not lug in Greece or Rome by the neck and ears, and who can say what he wishes to say without scraps of Latin or a laborious collection of Latinized words. It is strange to have to praise a man of the present age for avoiding these puerile offenses; but the thing itself is novel enough to call for remark.

It will be seen that the proposed bill was designed to remedy defects in judicial processes which extended very far beyond the interests of newspapers. These defects we cannot now discuss—they have received the careful consideration of the legal profession, and experienced lawyers alone are capable of discussing them with adequate information. We shall not take upon ourselves to decide whether the alterations in the law suggested in the new bill would be beneficial or injurious in their operation. It seems to us, however, as a mere matter of opinion, that there would be no injustice in requiring the agent of a firm or company to answer on the spot any charges preferred against him on account of transactions to which he was directly a party, or which he originated. The case put by Senator Carpenter as to the manufacturer of carriages, for instance, is unanswerable. Assuredly the theory of the common law is not violated by the proposition that a man should be able to obtain redress for an injury as near as possible to the locality in which the wrong was inflicted. He should not be obliged to carry his witnesses hundreds or thousands of miles in order to obtain this redress. Nor would we contend for a single moment for the right of newspapers to claim exemption from laws, to which other properties or corporations are justly amenable. But let us see how the case stands as regards newspapers. Under the provisions of the proposed law, it has been thought that a journal published in New-York might be sued in Washington for libel, provided the libel is uttered by its agent in Washington. Senator Carpenter puts the case thus:

"If the New-York Times Company should establish a branch publishing house here, conducted by an agent, and the house here publishes in this District a libel upon a citizen here, why should the company not answer here for the consequence of the acts performed here by their agent, who is an agent in respect of the publishing here, out of which the case arises?"

If we did all this, it might be another question. But we have in no sense established a branch publishing house in Washington. We have an office for the receipt and transmission of news, and *we* are responsible here in New-York for the news which we publish, not our correspondents at Washington. They could not and would not pay the damages, if we were cast in an action for libel—we employ them to do a certain work, and for their manner of performing it we are responsible. We do not even open an office in Washington for the sale of papers—our correspondent there is not what the law construes to be an "agent." Suppose our correspondent in San Francisco wrote a libel upon some one in that city, and we published it—would it be right to sue him on the spot, or us here in New-York, who gave the libel currency—who made it a libel? A libel is not a libel until it is published, and we are the publishers, and we carry on our business here in New-York. This is where our property is, and this is where we ought to be sued. Of course, Senator Carpenter is far too shrewd a man not to see all this, and he adds to the passage above quoted the following statement:

"The idea that a company or an individual publishing a paper in New-York could be sued in this District for a libel published in New-York is unfounded, because the company would not engage in publishing a paper here, and a libel published in New-York would not pertain to a business carried on here by an agent, and therefore such a case would not be within the section."

We can only say in reference to this, that it is clear that the criticisms on the bill have been made under a complete misapprehension of its scope and purpose, and this is one of the disadvantages of the fragmentary way in which most of the proceedings at Washington are necessarily reported.

On the general subject of the irresponsibility of newspapers for libel, Senator Carpenter makes some remarks, toward the close of his letter, in which we heartily concur. There is, practically, no redress under the law to-day for newspaper libels—no quick and inexpensive redress, which is naturally what the injured persons desire to get. Take the case of Senator Carpenter himself. Some time ago the New-York *Tribune* published a series of charges against him, which were so far adroitly compounded as that they involved the reputation of a lady of perfectly good character. This method of attack is only too well known to the cowards of the press—they do not assail a man openly, but strike at him over a woman's head—knowing well that nine decent men out of ten would rather submit to aspersion than drag a woman into court to reply to it. It is, therefore, looked upon as a *safe* method of libel, and being safe, it is much in vogue by the "gentlemen of the press." In Senator Carpenter's case it fortunately happened that the proofs of the falsity of the charges could be produced without summoning a woman before the public. It was shown, upon such evidence as would have convinced any jury in the land, that the libel was concocted by a *Tribune* correspondent for the avowed purpose of "getting even" with Senator Carpenter; that the correspondent had admitted this to several persons; that the witnesses whom he called to substantiate his charges all testified that he had concocted a falsehood; finally, that the editor of the *Tribune* published the libel well knowing it to be a libel, and actuated by personal motives of hostility toward Senator Carpenter. These facts were brought out in other newspapers—and the calumny was killed.

But if Senator Carpenter had sought redress through the courts, when would he have obtained it? Not this year—not next; probably not for five years to come. Meanwhile, the *Tribune* could have gone on repeating its slanders day after day without let or hindrance. Undoubtedly all this is wrong. It should be possible for any citizen to obtain redress for an injury inflicted upon him by a newspaper in a short space of time, and every repetition of the offense while the suit was pending should be severely punished. But now, the ordinary term of life is too short to bring libel suits to a conclusion. The result is that all sorts of men with personal grievances—discharged servants, professional rivals, ruffians of various kinds—stab men in the back with perfect impunity. If this evil can be repaired, the liberty of the press will not suffer; but the tone and character of the press would be immensely raised, and the miscreants who now infest what is ironically called a profession would speedily find their way to the jail or to a pauper's grave.

THE REVISION OF THE CITY ESTIMATES.

There are several ways of making up a financial budget. There is the European way, which intrusts the preparation of the items to a Finance Minister, and fastens the responsibility for their amount on the Cabinet of which he is a member, and the political party which stands at the back of both. There is the method of our Federal Government, which confides to several Appropriation Committees the embodiment of the details of Administrative expenditure in as many separate bills, and trusts to a rambling debate, at the close of the session of Congress, for any rectification which may be attempted of the estimates reported from the committees. There is the somewhat similar method which prevails in our State Governments, of providing for the financial necessities of the year by means of the Supply and Appropriation bills, and of making these the subject of a few weeks' heated discussion in both branches of the Legislature. There is the method adopted by most large cities, of intrusting the revision of departmental estimates to the financial committee of the municipal council, and of passing upon their report after the fashion of more important legislative bodies. Finally, there is the method adopted in the City of New-York, which resembles nothing in ancient or contemporary history.

The Board of Apportionment is an Appropriation Committee, whose decisions are final; it is a Treasury Commission without a head or a common purpose; it is intended to regulate departmental expenses, and yet three of its members are themselves heads of departments; it nominally fixes the taxation of the year, while over three-fourths of the expenses with which it deals it has no control whatever, and it has a quasi responsibility for the degree of economy with which the City is conducted, and yet the vote of one member of the board can render its best impulses powerless. Theoretically the plan is a bad one, but it is difficult to suggest any other without finding we have passed from bad to worse. Nobody wants to see the City tax levy once more become the central point of corruption and intrigue at Albany. Until we succeed in greatly elevating the standard of character and ability in the New-York Board of Aldermen, it would be nonsense to talk about remitting to them the task of preparing the year's estimates and appropriations.

Reduced, among a choice of evils, to the principle embodied in the Board of Apportionment, it becomes a question as to what is the best method to be followed by them in conducting their business. The speedy and noiseless method of passing estimates followed under Ring rule is decidedly objectionable, and the tardy and noisy method lately adopted by the present board is only a trifle less so. As the board is at once committee and legislature, people desire that most of its work should be matter of public record. But it is an affront to public understanding to act as if the details of a complicated Appropriation bill could be adjusted by a series of stump speeches addressed to the reporters. Somebody must take the trouble of tabulating, explaining, and if need be, defending these estimates in the board. In an Appropriation Committee of Congress the Chairman usually puts himself in direct communication with the head of the department or bureau whose estimate is under discussion, and is able to give his colleagues the benefit of that consultation. In cases where agreement is difficult, the head of the department may be summoned before the committee to give personal explanation of his estimates.

The peculiarity of the present work of the Board of Apportionment is that it is merely a revision, with a view to reduction, of estimates already agreed to by every member of the board. Certainly, nobody would suspect this fact from reading the reports of their meetings. The amount of inquiry now instituted by members of the board suggests the conclusion that they did not know what they were voting about in November and December last. The amount of caution displayed in approving the smallest item leads one to suspect that some very new light indeed has broken upon the minds of the board during the last six months. We have no doubt that considerable reductions can still be effected on the City and County estimates. But every day wasted in profitless wrangling renders this achievement less probable. The tax-payers of New-York want the rate of taxation fixed not higher than three per cent., and under the power conferred on it by the Legislature, the board can easily accomplish that feat. If any member has a feasible plan for paying our way and fixing the maximum rate still lower, the sooner he produces it the better. The only way to dispose of the estimates is to go over them item by item, and let the vote on each allowance be recorded. The board can only defeat all reduction by continuing its present attitude of marking time without advancing. Half a dozen abortive meetings are quite enough for this sort of performance. Let the members of the board cease making faces at each other and begin to work.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

ASSIGNMENTS AND TRANSFERS—REPORTS FROM NAVAL COMMANDERS.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Capt. A. W. Johnson has been detached from the Naval Observatory, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Commander A. T. Snell, from the Roanoke, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Commander Henry F. Picking, from the torpedo station, and ordered to the Roanoke as executive; Lieut. George B. Livingston, from the Vermont, and ordered to the Colorado; Lieut. B. McIlvaine, from the Colorado, and granted leave; Gunner Develan, from the Vermont, and ordered to the Colorado; Gunner Wilson, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy-yard; Carpenter E. D. Hall, from the Sabine, and ordered to the Colorado; Gunners Cheney, to the Vermont, and Warren, to the Sabine.

Rear Admiral Almy reports to the Navy Department that he arrived in his flag-ship, the Saranac, at Acapulco, Mexico, June 1. The officers and crew all well. He reports everything quiet at Acapulco, and along the entire west coast of Mexico, and south coasts of Central America.

The Saranac left Acapulco June 2, for San Francisco. The Hartford was at Yokohama May 24, and expected to remain there till the arrival of Rear Admiral Pennock. The Lackawanna, Kearsage, and Saco were also in port. The Iroquois sailed from Hong Kong, for San Francisco, May 11. All the men of the Lackawanna, Monocacy, and Yantic, whose terms will expire on Aug. 1, were transferred to the Iroquois. The Yantic arrived at Shanghai May 3, and on the evening of her arrival Commander Hanlon was informed by Consul General Seward that the fire then raging in the French settlement had been kindled by a Chinese mob, and the riot was assuming formidable proportions. On the call of the Consul for assistance from the men-of-war in the river, a landing party was sent from the Yantic and Ashuelot, with a Gatling gun. When the force disembarked the Municipal Hall had been attacked, and its fences and lamp-posts destroyed, but by a firm show of discipline the streets were cleared of rioters without firing a single shot. Order was restored by the landing parties, and they returned to their ships. Several Chinese were killed by citizens during the riot, but no one was harmed by the landing parties. The sailors from a French and an English gun-boat company operated with the parties from the Yantic and Ashuelot.

THE LAW RELATING TO THE PRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several newspapers are engaged in denouncing me as the author of what they are pleased to style "Carpenter's *gag law*." I believe you to be just, and obedient to the rules of logic and the teachings of common-sense. I therefore trust you will publish a statement of the case, concerning which so many anathemas are now hurled at me. The notion that I could wheedle the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to report and the Senate to pass a bill intended to feed the grudge which I am charged with entertaining against newspapers, is a compliment to my influence in that body which truth compels me to disclaim; and the idea is so absurd that I should rely upon its being altogether harmless did I not know the almost omnipotent power of the press when exercised to the detriment of an individual. An accurate statement in regard to this matter will satisfy every journalist who respects the truth, and will diminish the force of the vituperation uttered by those of the profession who do not.

The Judicial Department of the General Government is clothed by the Constitution with vast powers; but in 1789, when the courts of the United States were organized, there was very little for them to do. Since that time, however, the condition of the country has totally changed. The States have increased from thirteen to thirty-seven, and our population from 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 to 40,000,000; our people have grown from being a mere agricultural community, to be one of the greatest commercial nations of the world, with means of intercourse and travel so wonderfully multiplied, that a New-Yorker in San Francisco is practically nearer his home than he used to be when in Maine—and with trade between the States so vastly increased that the people of all the States have become, for the purposes of trade and commerce, one people, as completely as the people of Massachusetts used to be one community. It is evident that a judicial system which was adequate to the needs of our people in 1789 must be quite unsuitable at the present time. Nevertheless, the habitual reverence of the profession for things established has induced it to cling to the old system, tolerating no further alterations than from time to time became absolutely necessary. The consequence is that the existing system bears the same resemblance to that which we ought to have as a small tenement with many incongruous additions does to a commodious mansion, erected according to a well-conceived plan. For more than three-quarters of a century, the Circuit Courts, upon which the act of 1789 conferred the original jurisdiction, presented the anomaly of courts without Judges. They were sometimes held by the Judges of the District Court, sometimes by the Judges of the Supreme Court, but never had a Judge of their own until within the last five years. And even now no such thing as a writ of error in a criminal cause is known to the jurisprudence of the Union. A party to a suit in an inferior Federal court involving the title to his farm, if it exceeds two thousand dollars in value, may have his case reviewed by the Supreme Court at Washington on writ of error; but being a party to a criminal cause involving his life, he has no such remedy. A citizen may be tried and sentenced to death by a District Judge in Oregon, and, no matter how erroneous or unjust the judgment may be, the Supreme Court of the United States cannot reverse it or grant him a new trial. Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and myself, ever since we came to the Senate in 1869, have been constantly laboring to remedy this defect in our judicial system; but the Judiciary Committee, composed entirely of lawyers, and conservative, as all lawyers are, could not be induced to concur with us in thus innovating upon the system of 1789.

In several other particulars that system is inadequate to our present wants. The provision in regard to removal of causes from State courts is far more restricted than the Constitution authorizes and requires; and since the war, in many of the Southern States, the feeling is so bitter against Northern capitalists that their rights are substantially denied in the courts of those States. Some of those States have gone so far as to provide by law that foreign insurance companies, for instance, shall not only keep an office in the State, and an agent upon whom process may be served, but, as a condition for doing business there, they shall first enter into an agreement not to remove any cause from a State court to the courts of the Union. Another abuse has grown up. A party in Kentucky, for instance, wishing to sue a citizen of New-York, found in Kentucky personally or by agent, may join with him as defendants other citizens of the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of preventing a removal of the cause to the Federal court; and, in some of the States, it is said that great injustice has thus been done. The laws of most of the States, especially in the West, provide, in regard to foreign corporations, that they may be sued in the State courts, and process may be served upon their agents engaged in transacting the business out of which the cause of action arises; but no act of Congress provides for such service in the Federal courts in those States. Many other imperfections might be pointed out, but this is unnecessary, for they are well known to the profession.

For the last two or three sessions, and especially at this, bills have been introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee, intended to remedy some of these defects. These bills, introduced by different Senators, and drawn to correct a particular evil, conflicted with the present system and with each other. It was evident that further piecemeal legislation would add to the confusion already existing, and it was finally determined to enter upon a thorough and complete revision of the whole subject; to give a writ of error, as matter of right, in all capital cases, and in all other criminal cases involving the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, where the imprisonment inflicted is one year or more, or the fine $2,000 or more, provided a Judge of the Supreme Court, on an examination of the record, should be satisfied that injustice had been done to the defendant, and to make these provisions applicable to every court held under the authority of the United States, whether in the States, the Territories, or the District of Columbia. It was also determined to confer upon the Circuit Courts all the original civil jurisdiction of the United States, and to provide for the removal of all such causes from the State Courts to the Courts of the Union, and to repeal all the laws upon the same subject now in existence, so as to embody the entire system in one act. This was a difficult task, and engaged the committee for weeks. Every section was considered and reconsidered by the committee, amended, modified, and redrawn over and over again. It was then determined to include the provisions in regard to writs of error in criminal cases in one bill, and all provisions relating to civil suits, and all provisions relating to removal of causes civil and criminal from State courts in another bill, and I was instructed by the committee to report the bills to the Senate, and press their passage.

It is obvious that such a remodeling of the judicial system involved many considerations. The rights of those States which have laws providing for service of process upon the agent within the State, transacting business there for his principal in another State, had to be considered, and it was determined to make a similar provision in regard to suits in the Federal Courts. It is a fundamental principle in the jurisprudence of all enlightened countries that every trial ought to take place as near as possible to the place where the cause of action arose; not only for the convenience of witnesses, but to secure a jury of the vicinage. In cases arising out of commercial transactions, and in other mere transitory actions, this principle cannot always be observed. In many of the Western States important branches of business are conducted by resident agents. For instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company might lease and operate a railroad in Wisconsin or in Idaho. A party injured upon such road ought to have a suit to try the liability of the company where the wrong was committed, and where the witnesses reside, and ought not to be compelled to go to Pennsylvania to recover for an injury received in Idaho. To meet this case, and to compel foreign capitalists to respond for the acts of their agents in the State or Territory where those acts were performed, and to make the provision general and not to seem to be invidious as to corporations, the bill, as it passed the Senate, contained the following section:

"Section 11. That process to commence, in any Circuit Court of the United States, or in any court of any Territory of the United States, or of the District of Columbia any civil suit or proceeding not affecting the title to real estate not within the State, Territory, or District where said suit is brought against any corporation or other person residing in the United States and doing business in the State, Territory, or District where said suit is brought, and having in said State, Territory, or district where said suit is brought, an agent or agents *in respect of the business or matter out of which the case arises*, may be made by delivery to such agent, or to either of such agents, where there is more than one, a copy of such process, and by delivery of a copy thereof to the principal of such agent anywhere in the United States, and proof of such service shall be made by the affidavit of the person making such service; and such service shall have the same force and effect as if made upon the principal of such agent in the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, where the suit is brought. *Provided, however*, That this section shall not apply to any suit on a cause of action accruing before July 1, 1874."

Suppose a manufacturer of carriages in the City of New-York establishes a house in Chicago for the sale of such carriages, and his business there is managed by an agent. The agent sells a carriage with false warranty. Under the provisions of this section suit might be brought in the Federal Court of that State, and service be made upon the agent there and upon the principal in New-York. Is there any injustice in this? Should the party who has been defrauded be compelled to take his witnesses to New-York for a trial? Is it a hardship to provide that the suit may be maintained where the transaction out of which it arose was had? Is there any injustice in providing that the agent sent to Chicago to transact a business shall be considered also an agent in regard to suits arising therefrom? Under this section, process can only be served upon the agent who was such in respect to the very transaction out of which the suit arises. If a New-York capitalist chooses to do business by *an agent* in a Western State, why should he not submit to the jurisdiction of the court where he has an agent to transact the very business out of which the suit arises, as he would have to do if he carried on the same business there in person?

So far as I have seen the criticism of the press, no objection is made to the operation of this section upon the ordinary business of the country, nor as applied to States and Territories. The two objections are, that it may apply to those engaged in publishing books or newspapers, and it may be enforced in the courts of the District of Columbia.

First—Why general laws should not apply to the District of Columbia as well as to the Territories, is not perceived, or why any capitalist of New-York or Boston, carrying on business by an agent in this District, should have a greater objection to coming here for trial than to going to Idaho or Wyoming, is not very apparent.

Second—But the great objection is that it applies to publishers as well as to merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, and all other business men.

Now, to this I reply that the bill has no special reference to publishers. It deals with all men alike, and they who make this objection ought to show upon what ground publishers can claim exemption from laws which bind everybody else. They seem to think that they may be sued in Washington for libel. Well, why should they not be, if they commit that injury by an agent in this District? If The New-York Times Company should establish a branch publishing house here, conducted by an agent, and the house here publishes in this District a libel upon a citizen here, why should the company not answer here for the consequence of the acts performed here by their agent, who is an agent in respect of the publishing here, out of which the case arises? The idea that a company or an individual publishing a paper in New-York could be sued in this District for a libel published in New-York is unfounded, because the company would not engage in publishing a paper here, and a libel published in New-York would not pertain to a business carried on here by an agent, and therefore such a case would not be within the section.

The law of libel is no more unfavorable to the press than the statute against larceny is unfriendly to the people. One perplexes thieves, the other liars; but neither is a terror to honest men. And this bill is no more injurious to publishers than every law must be which looks to an impartial administration of justice. A paper on my table this morning publishes the names of Senators who voted for the bill, and adds:

"We hope that the press of the country will pass these names around, and remind the constituents of these Senators of this interesting piece of legislation. Men who shrink from the criticism of the press are no fit agents of the people, and the sooner they appreciate this, the better for the safety of their liberties."

If a man's guilt is to be inferred from the fact that he shrinks from the libels of a practically irresponsible press, what is to be said of a man who falls into convulsions at the thought of a court of justice, where every accusation must be founded upon proof, and even-handed justice is meted out to all? Some journalists seem to think that it is a grievous hardship to be invited into a court of law, where the offense charged must be established by proof, where they are confronted with the witnesses against them, where they may be aided by counsel, and where no censure can fall unless their criminality be established by evidence, and found by impartial jurors. But for them to arraign any man in the land, from the highest to the lowest, charge him with every crime in the catalogue, abuse his family, invade his business transactions, publish him to the world as a thief or a felon, without a word of evidence or the slightest provocation, is just the thing. And to complain of it is to attack the liberty of the press.

There is another feature of this business worthy of notice. While the bill was under consideration in the Senate, a Democratic Senator moved to amend this section so that it should not apply to any suit for libel or slander. Here the proposition was directly presented to exempt one class of citizens from the operation of a general law, and declare immunity in favor of libel and slander; and every Democrat who voted upon the proposition sustained it. The reason for this is quite obvious. The chief occupation of the Democratic press to-day is to compose and publish libels upon the party in power. Any discouragement given to libel and slander would be thwarting the means by which the Democratic Party hopes to overthrow the Republican Party. This proposition was supported by the votes of Senators Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Johnson, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stockton, and Thurman; and not a Democrat voted against it. It was also supported by Senators Alcorn, Mitchell, Sprague, and Wadleigh, Republicans, and Schurz, Independent, numbering, in all, twenty. It was defeated by the votes of thirty-three Republicans.

On the motion to strike out the eleventh section, the yeas were 16 and the nays were 40; and on the passage of the bill the following Senators voted in the affirmative: Boreman, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harvey, Ingalls, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Ogilsby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Washburn, Windom, Wright.

Upon these facts the public will be able to judge whether the bill in question was designed to overthrow the freedom of the press, and how much justice there is in singling me out for special criticism in regard to it.

Mark W. Carpenter.

Washington, D. C., June 23, 1874.

COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

YALE COLLEGE.

THE CLASS POEM AND ORATION — ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES — THE SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT — THE CLASS HISTORIES AND SENIOR PROMENADE CONCERT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, June 23, 1874.

The sun never rose on a fairer day than this—the Class Day of '74 at Yale. And to-day, of all days, clear weather is a necessity to us, for a great part of the exercises take place in the open air, and are attended by numbers of ladies in elegant costumes. The first of the public exercises was the delivery of the class poem and oration in the chapel, which was crowded to a degree far from comfortable on this warm June day. At a little before 11 o'clock the class formed two by two, and marched, headed by a band, to their places in the body of the house. A few moments later entered President Porter, who always presides at these Class-day exercises, since they take the place of the old official presentation to the President of the members of the graduating class as candidates for a degree—whence, by the way, was taken the now abandoned name of "Presentation Day." With the President came the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, Judge Taft, of Cincinnati; Ex-President Woolsey, members of the Corporation, the Faculty, and many other distinguished persons. Without any formal introduction the President announced the class poet, Y. D. Reid, of Suffield, Conn. The first part of his poem was a well-drawn poetical picture of the rise and fall of Athens, and the efforts of its great orator to rouse the Greeks from their lethargy and decline. Then came the application of the moral—as Athens gave to the world the grandest truths that influence life so much, so must his classmates influence the outer world when they mingle with it. The second part was devoted more particularly to his class, and when he spoke of the victory at Springfield last year the applause was loud and prolonged. The poem seemed to us an even and well-sustained performance rather than one fitfully brilliant in parts, and though it occupied rather over a half hour in delivery, its length was relieved by frequent changes of metre.

Then followed the class oration by H. H. Ragan, of Turin, N. Y. His subject was the relation of educated men to republican government. He first traced the failure of ancient republics, and attributed it to their seeking not true liberty but the power to oppress. But ours, he said, is a true republican liberty, regulated and sustained by reason. And though this has combined with the law-loving traits of the Americans and the character of their earliest statesmen to give our Government a hundred years of life, still there are dangers in the future. Among them are sectional jealousies and the antagonism between the rich and poor. To oppose these dangers there is need of conservatism, both in American citizens and between the representative and his constituents. Greater reserve, too, must be shown in extending the privileges of our Government to aliens, and there must be a greater readiness to receive in governmental matters the teachings of the past—for science has made government no longer an experiment. Furthermore, there is need of fearless criticism of governmental acts, and an exalted patriotism on the part of our citizens. Finally, if our nation would not perish it must preserve a higher standard of national honor. To supply these needs is the duty of educated men. Then followed his address to his classmates. The oration was well delivered, and wellreceived, and, although almost an hour long, the numerous allusions to contemporary politics held the attention of the audience. The class orator has won a brilliant reputation as a college writer, and this production is thought worthy of it. It may be added that both the poet and the orator are the elected representatives of the ability of the class. At the close of the oration the President announced that the following prizes had been awarded to the gentlemen opposite whose names they appear. The morning exercises were closed by the singing of the class ode, written by F. A. Cline:

The Berkeley Scholarship, $46 per annum; G. L. Fox, New-Haven.

The Clark Scholarship, $120 per annum; A. B. Thacher, New-Haven; being determined by lot between two equal competitors, Robbins and Thacher.

The W. W. De Forest Scholarship, $125; C. W. Benton, Mount Lebanon, Syria.

The Bristed Scholarship, about $100; A. T. Hadley, New-Haven.

The Woolsey Scholarship, $60 for each of four years; J. S. Thacher, New-Haven.

The Hulburt Scholarship, $60; T. Goodell, New-Haven.

The Third Freshman Scholarship, $60; C. C. Camp, West Meriden, Conn.

Senior Composition Prizes—*First Rank*—Robbins, Aldis, Wilcox, Thacher, Curtis, Staples and Townsend, (equal.) Doughty and Hedges, (equal.) *Second Rank*—Spalding, Walden, Whiting, Whittemore, Farnam, W. Foster, Kennedy and Leal, (equal.)

Senior Mathematical Prizes.—First prize, $20, without medal, Thacher; second prize, $10, W. Kelly.

Senior Prize in Practical Astronomy.—W. Kelly.

Winthrop Premiums, (Junior Class.)—First, $200, Griffin; second, $100, Blodgett.

Sophomore Mathematical Prizes.—First, Hadley; second, Maxson; third, Kendrick.

Sophomore Declamation Prizes.—First, Harrison; second, Bottom; third, Durrie.

Sophomore Composition Prizes.—First, Gleason, Hadley, Howe, Marvin; second, F. Gaylord, Hyde, Sage, Smith; third, Bingham, Bushnell, Coney, Worcester.

Freshman Latin Composition Prizes.—First, Camp, C. Forbes, Hodges, Thacher, G. Thomas, H. Thomas, W. Williams; second, P. Bigelow, Briscoe, G. Eliot, Gullion, Miller, Pyle, Shipley.

The John A. Porter Prize of $250 for the best essay was awarded by a majority of the judges to Henry B. Ladd, of the Theological School. But Prof. Carter presented a minority report strongly preferring the essay of the writer whose pseudonym is "Quispiam." The prize is the largest given at Yale, and was established by the Kingsley Trust Association, the corporate name of the senior society known as "Scroll and Key."

This morning's pleasant weather only lasted while it was not needed. Hardly had the class histories begun to be read on the college green, before there came up a hard shower, and everybody moved at once to the chapel, and then was seen a most unwonted sight. Again and again the old walls rang to shouts of applause and peals of laughter. The historian stood on a table in front of the pulpit, and got off jokes as delightfully incomprehensible and obscurely witty as usual. The audience was everywhere—in the tutors' boxes, in the Professors' pews, even in the President's own seat in the pulpit. All seemed to enjoy themselves hugely, and, on the whole, perhaps, the shower was a good thing. The historians were Jenkins, Waterman, Harris, and Wicks. When the histories were finished, the Class planted the Class ivy, sang the ode by C. C. Starkweather, and then cheered the college buildings, and, at their residences, Gov. Ingersoll, Prof. Packard, and Presidents Porter and Woolsey.

This evening is doubly occupied by the Senior Promenade Concert—the polite name for the ball given by the Senior Class at its graduation—and by the commencement of the Sheffield Scientific School. Of course these are very different in their character, but they do not interfere with each other at all, since the concert will hardly begin before the Sheffield Commencement is ended. The Commencement exercises were opened by prayer by President Porter, and then the following graduating students read essays:

William Rockwell—"On Explosions and Their Applications."

William McGrath—"Review of a Roof Truss in the Grand Central Depot."

C. J. Morse—"Review of the Iron Blast-furnace at Struthers, Ohio."

E. E. Osborn—"On Pavements."

G. C. Power—"A Review of the Draw at Harlem Bridge."

W. R. Upham—"On Lygodium Palmatum."

Henry Hun—"On the Luminous and Non-luminous Flames of the Bunker Burner."

L. M. Johnson—"On the Hoosac Tunnel."

W. B. Platt—"On the Anatomy of the Quahog Clam."

For a public audience the subjects and their treatment were sufficiently scientific, but, it was explained, these theses were not prepared primarily for delivery, but as evidence on the final examination of the writer's ability to investigate selected themes. The following prizes were announced:

Class of 1874.—For excellence in German, Henry Hun; for excellence in French, Henry Hun; for excellence in civil engineering, C. J. Morse.

Class of 1875.—For excellence in the mathematics of Junior year, Charles Hildebrand and W. P. Pratt, (equal;) for excellence in chemistry, F. N. Pease; for excellence in mineralogy, F. N. Pease.

Class of 1876.—For excellence in Freshman studies, H. A. Miller; for excellence in German, Max Mailhouse, F. P. Dewey, and Stapley Forbes received honorable mention; for excellence in mathematics, H. A. Miller; for excellence in physics, H. A. Miller; for excellence in mechanical drawing, G. C. Dunham.

Although the Commencement occurred this evening, the degrees will not be conferred until Thursday. At that time there will be two candidates for the degree of Civil Engineer and thirty-six for that of Bachelors of Philosophy.

The promenade concert is a success. Gilmore's band furnishes the music, and many ladies from abroad are present.

The hall is tastefully decorated with flowers, fountains of cologne, and flags, among which last those recently won from Harvard are prominent. The classes of '44, '64, and '68 have reunions to-morrow. Three medallions of President Porter, Chief Justice Waite, and William M. Evarts have recently been placed in the library by the artist. It is hoped that sufficient money will be raised to present them to the college.

To-morrow morning the general Alumni meeting takes place. At about noon the statue of Rector Pierson will be unveiled. From 2 till 4 the polls are open for the election of a member of the corporation. At 4 o'clock occurs the Law School semi-centennial, and in the evening there will be a reception at the Law School building. There is much rejoicing here over the defeat of the Harvard Freshmen by the Yale Freshmen nine. Score, 28 to 14.

UNION COLLEGE.

OPENING OF THE EXERCISES—MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ALUMNI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, June 23, 1874.

To-day has been a gala day. The city is full of Alumni and friends of the students, and the streets wear a holiday appearance. Early this morning the exercises commenced by the annual meeting of the Phi B. K. Society, in the famous No. 4 South College. Clarkson N. Potter, of New-York, was elected President. At 10 o'clock the Alumni Association met in the college chapel. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, was elected President for the ensuing year. After some formal business, John A. De Kemer, of Schenectady was re-elected a Trustee. Mr. S. B. Brownell, of New-York, from the Board of Trustees, reported to the association that funds for the building of the Central Chapel had been provided for completing the same with a dome of iron, rendering the building entirely fire-proof; that donations for endowments to an amount exceeding $250,000 had been made since the incumbency of the President, and he exhibited to the Association the plans for the Central Chapel and for a building to be called Brown Hall, for the engineering department. The new chapel will be one of the most costly, elegant, and commodious college chapels in the world. The proposed dimensions are very large. It is to be a sixteen-sided building, 90 feet in diameter, and rising to the top of the dome, nearly 150 feet. The outside is to be of Ohio sandstone and polished marbles of various colors, presenting a beautiful appearance. Rev. Nelson Millard, of Syracuse, amid much enthusiasm, moved the following resolutions, which were adopted, after being seconded by Rev. Dewight K. Bartlett, of Albany.

Resolved, That the Alumni of Union, gathered once more from their scattered homes around their Alma Mater, rejoice at what they now see and hear of her goodly prosperity. An earnest and vigilant Board of Trustees; a harmonious, able, and faithful Faculty; an active and successful President; a large increase of students; improved college buildings and appliances; the rising dome of the central chapel, and rapidly multiplying endowments, attest the success of the revival of Union College, and give promise to her Alumni of ample returns for their generosity.

Resolved, That the endowments of the Lewis, Jackson, and Foster Professorships, pledged at our last Alumni meeting, shall be completed as our grateful contribution to old Union, and that we rejoice to hear that the services of Prof. Wells can be secured in this connection, and we do most warmly commend him to the Alumni of our Alma Mater.

After some unimportant business the meeting was adjourned.

At 10 o'clock the Alumni of the Engineering Department met in Prof. Staley's room. Sequor Whipple, of the Class of 1830, was elected President; W. J. Keep, 1865, Vice President; John Bacon, 1868, Treasurer; Cortiss McKinney, 1869, Secretary; Thomas B. Brooks, 1858; Charles E. Dana, 1865; L. H. Knapp, 1869, were elected Curators.

At 1 P. M. the new gymnasium was formally opened. An elegant banquet was spread for all the company—Alumni, students, and everybody. Addresses were made by Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany; John J. Bennett, of Chicago; S. P. Brownell, of New-York, and many others. Nearly 300 of the Alumni were present. The Classes of '24, '34, '44, '54, '64 hold their annual reunion this evening with the usual suppers. The secret societies also hold their festivals and suppers this evening. Hon. Judge C. J. Jenkins, Ex-Governor of Georgia, addresses the Phi B. K. Society this evening at the First Presbyterian Church. Last night the Junior and Senior Classes had their suppers, and until daybreak the air and streets resounded with their songs.

The prizes are as follows:

Prize essays, English Literature—1. James Taylor Hoyt; 2. Patrick Henry McDermott.

Prize Speaking, Sophomores—1. James K. Truax; 2. William W. Baker, of South Carolina. Juniors—1. S. W. Abbey, Brooklyn; 2. John G. Lansing.

President Potter's—1. G. M. Viall, of Vermont; 2d not announced.

Warner Prize—Patrick H. McDermott.

Ingham Prize—Blacthford and Warner cup—not announced.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

CONTINUATION OF THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—ANNUAL ORATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PRINCETON, N. J., Tuesday, June 23, 1874.

The annual oration before the literary societies, Whig and Clio of the College of New-Jersey, was delivered this morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Melancthon W. Jacobus. D. D. LL. D., Professor of Sacred Literature in the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, at Allegheny City, Penn., formerly a Pastor in Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the time of the reunion of the two branches of the church, old school and new, Moderator of the General Assembly. The weather is hot, and the streets intolerably dusty. Nevertheless the town is alive with beauty and fashion, and numbers of eminent men are present, including Gov. Parkar, Ex-Gov. Haines, Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, New-York, and others.

Dr. Jacobus, in his oration, referred to the Princeton of to-day contrasted with what it was years ago, when he was a student. He spoke of the "quiet sway of taste and money" as evinced in the three great buildings which have recently arisen, the gift of one gentleman, of the Marquand Chapel provided for, and of the other buildings and improvements, of the increased endowments—all advancing Princeton in a few years, until it became one of the first colleges of the land. No better disposition, he affirmed, could be made of wealth than in building up such an institution, substantiating the statement by referring to the good that has been wrought by great colleges. He would have it become still more a fitting shrine for pilgrims. While it had received millions, he hinted, it needed millions more—extension that it might keep abreast of the age, fellowships for the promotion of high learning. From the State nothing was to be expected. The education she promoted was a producing one in dollars and cents. But her education alone, he conceived, was not a conservative one. From personal popular power, which it fostered, salvation sprang not. It was good, but should have with it the higher education which he announced as his theme. The new scientific building just completed, and to be opened in the Fall, he declared to be the type of the college of to-day. But science was explained, as not merely physical, but including within its reach all other branches of knowledge. If men were merely body he did not see but that a first-class gymnasium was all that was needed in place of a college; if muscle were all, a college was but a menagerie; if a man is made by what he eats a first-class restaurant must be his special need. Against the perils of the day the college truly scientific was the great bulwark. Not less but more science was needed, something above the labors of the anatomist and the labratory, not a science of the senses merely. The experimental method was referred to with honor. But something was claimed also for the historical method of obtaining truth. A sense of divine personality was needed by men. If this were not, personal responsibility too must fail. Character was the prime object of culture, not calling. Profit and utility, as the great aim and standard of measure of this age, was animadverted upon at length by the orator. Before the advent, said the Doctor, wisdom was the great solver. By it every man and thing was tried. Since the advent, power is the chief object of the world's adoration. A man's worth, works, securities, nowadays were his material gatherings. But the kingliest knowledge was that of God, the most sublime truth that which He revealed. The intellect needed spiritual growth to keep pace with it. Power may be tried in the future to solve life's problems. But power alone for this purpose would be a failure. In 1812 Fulton made application of steam to propelling a boat across the East River from New-York to Brooklyn. What wonders had sprung thence! In the same year the first missionaries to the distant heathen of the East went forth from Massachusetts. And have not their labors, too, been fruitful in good, though in another line? The first of these cannot carry to heaven. The truths which the latter bare can. This wealth is not, indeed, bought and sold and quoted on the market, but it is none the less real and valuable. We know, the speaker said, the rising star, the sceptre, and the coming man. There is an eclipse and a transit coming. And men of all nations are watching for it. Materialism limits the subject and the object. The higher education gives to both its scope. To that we cling; its furtherance we seek. [Applause.]

In the afternoon the Alumni of the College met in the chapel. A bust of Ex-President Maclean, presented to the college, was unveiled. Dr. Maclean, for about fifty years, was connected with the college. He still lives in Princeton, respected by all who know him.

In the evening the Junior Orators, a selection of choice speakers of the junior class connected with the two halls, delivered orations in the Second Presbyterian Church.

TRIAL OF CHAS. SIGWALD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—The trial of Chas. Sigwald, the contractor for McArthur's building which fell about two months since, causing several deaths, he being indicted for murder in the fourth degree, commenced this afternoon.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER COMET.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, D. D., Warden of St. Stephen's College at Anandale, has discovered another comet in the vicinity of Jupiter, and has made a public announcement of the fact.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE GOVERNING COMMISSION APPOINTED AND CONFIRMED.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO FRAME A NEW GOVERNMENT—REPORT ON THE BURGLARY CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The appointments necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill for the new government of the District of Columbia were all made to-day, including the commission appointed by the President and the joint committee to frame laws for the future government of the District. This committee consists of Senators Morrill, of Maine, and Hamilton, of Maryland, and Representatives E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Alexander T. Mitchell, of Wisconsin. This is an unusually strong and able committee, and whatever bill it may prepare must command universal respect, and will be likely to be the code by which the Government of the District will be administered for very many years to come. The commission appointed by the President and finally confirmed by the Senate, also gives general satisfaction, though it is uncertain whether all the members will accept their appointments. It is understood that the President had reason to believe that Gov. Denison and Mr. Blow would accept, but Mr. Cattell, who was nominated after the failure to confirm Gov. Shepherd, a day or two ago expressed decided opposition to having any connection with District affairs. The nomination came in so late that very little time was left for discussion, and it was possible for one Senator to defeat action by objecting under the rules. To Gov. Shepherd's confirmation very serious and earnest opposition was made, and the nomination was finally disposed of by laying it upon the table. Against this motion only six votes were recorded. It is understood that the President had not certainly intended to nominate Gov. Shepherd as one of the Commissioners until yesterday. He doubtless considered the nomination as impolitic on many accounts, but it is known that the President has had a steadfast confidence in Gov. Shepherd's personal integrity and in his capacity for affairs. Among the politicians the rejection of this name by the Senate is fully approved, though different reasons are ascribed. There is one class, of course, who are loud and boisterous in their rejoicings. Thoughtful and prudent men in Congress, even if they entertained the same view of Gov. Shepherd's integrity as the President, say that the new law was intended to effect an entire change in the management of the District affairs, and that it should have been so interpreted. Gov. Shepherd's friends were confident he would be confirmed by the Senate, and, anxious to secure for him such a vindication before the country as they thought a confirmation would be, they very foolishly labored to place him in the unfortunate position in which he is left by the action of the Senate. Such information as is accessible of the proceedings in the executive session shows that the discussion on the nomination of Gov. Shepherd was opened by Senator Thurman in a long speech against confirmation, supporting his objections by quotations from the testimony taken in the investigation. Senator Allison, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, also spoke against the confirmation, and Senator Stewart, another member of the committee, made a moderate speech in the same direction. Mr. Sargent is understood to have very warmly defended Gov. Shepherd. The names of the six Senators who voted against laying the nomination on the table, are believed to be Messrs. Sargent, Jones, Spencer, Patterson, Clayton, and Flanagan.

THE REPORT ON THE BURGLARY.

The District Investigation Committee to-day reported the testimony concerning the safe burglary, and turned the whole case over to the Department of Justice and the proper courts. On account of the legal investigation to be made, the committee determined not to express an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the persons implicated, but they say that the whole affair was a conspiracy to break open the District Attorney's safe and charge the crime to the instigation of Columbus Alexander. Mr. Alexander is not a very popular man in the District of Columbia, but no one supposes that he has ever been in the safe-breaking business, and the persons who undertook to fasten this business upon him ought to be ferreted out and put in the Penitentiary, if there is any law which can reach them. The report and the testimony bear very heavily upon the secret service, and changes are believed to be pending in the personnel of the bureau, beginning with the Chief, Whiteley, unless he can disprove any connection with the disgraceful business.

THE REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE SAFE BURGLARY—THE COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The joint committee on the affairs of the District of Columbia, heretofore instructed to inquire into the so-salled safe burglary, reported to the House to-day that they have diligently endeavored to make the investigation required by the resolution, and in doing so have examined a number of witnesses, and have learned the names of other witnesses who ought to be examined, but whose attendance they have not been able up to this time to procure. The testimony taken is in many material respects conflicting and irreconcilable, and in some important particulars the contradictions cannot be accounted for upon any theory of mistake or want of memory in the conflicting witnesses. The testimony satisfies the committee that one of the objects of the burglary was to falsely implicate Columbus Alexander, one of the memorialists; but, in the absence of the testimony of the witnesses herein before referred to, whose attendance has not been procured, it would be, in the opinion of the committee, improper for them to express any opinion upon the question, considering that the burglary must be the subject of investigation in the Criminal Court of the District. The committee suggest that an expression of opinion by them that any particular person or persons is guilty might be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will readily be discovered upon reading the testimony. The committee think it should be brought to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, and in this connection the committee call especial attention to the telegrams which were sent from Michael Hayes to H. C. Whitely, and to J. C. Nettleship, and also to the other telegrams and letters produced in evidence. They therefore report the testimony and the following resolution, and ask to be discharged from further consideration of this subject:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be and he is hereby instructed to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Attorney General each a copy of the evidence taken by the Joint Select Committee in relation to the affairs of the District of Columbia, so far as the same relates to the late robbery of the safe in the office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, for their information and guidance.

The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject and the motion was agreed to.

The letters and telegrams, together with the testimony alluded to by the committee in their report, show that both Col. Whitely and his chief assistant, Nettleship, were concerned in the conspiracy to falsely implicate Columbus Alexander, one of the leading memorialists. Whitely, in his first examination, several weeks since, swore that he had held no communication with Hayes. On the other hand, Hayes swore positively that he was sent to Washington by Whitely, and that, not finding Nettleship at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was told he would meet him, he telegraphed to Whitely, informing him that no one was here. Whitely swore that he never received such a telegram, but the managers of the Franklin Telegraph Company produced the telegram from Hayes to Whitely. It is as follows:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
To H. C. Whitely, No. 56 Bleecker street, New-York:
No one here. What shall I do?
(Signed,) M. HAYES.

The manager of the telegraph company at New-York produced the telegraph messenger's book showing that this telegram was received and receipted for by Whitely. Hayes also swore that about the 15th of April he telegraphed to Nettleship, from New-York, that the man Whitely had selected to blow open the Assistant District Attorney's safe would not come for the money offered. Nettleship testified that he never received such a dispatch. This morning the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New-York produced the original telegram from Hayes to Nettleship, sent from New-York. It reads as follows:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874.
To J. C. Nettleship, Owen House, Washington City, D. C.:
Parties won't sell for the price. Want a thousand dollars. Will send by 9 A. M. train to-morrow.
(Signed,) M. HAYES.

Col. Ben. Perley Poore and R. B. Nixon, experts in handwriting, testified that in their judgment the anonymous letter received by Harrington, informing him that his safe was to be blown open, was in Nettleship's handwriting. The testimony of Newcombe, Whiteley, Nettleship, and several other operatives in the secret service shows clearly that an effort was made by Whitley and Nettleship to keep Hayes out of the way until they could use him as a witness in their interest. Newcombe had interviews with him in Canada by direction of Whitley, and Nettleship also visited him there. They evidently supposed that Hays would testify as they wanted him to do. In this they were deceived, for Hays used the various letters and telegrams he had received from Nettleship and Newcombe to fasten their guilt upon them. The testimony of Nettleship also discloses the fact that he had been in communication with Hays in Canada before he appeared before the Committee the first time. The clerk of the Owen House also testified that he noticed Nettleship in company with a German who answers to the description of the man who was engaged with Hays in setting up the job on Alexander. He also testified that he received and receipted for the telegram from Hays to Nettleship, of the date of April 15, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SUMMER SEASON AT THE UNION SQUARE.

The Summer season at the Union Square Theatre was pleasantly ushered in Monday. A large audience was gathered to listen to the new piece, and the applause with which the progress of the performance was marked left no doubt as to its agreeable impression. "Peril," albeit fresh to New-York audiences, has, nevertheless, a pronounced flavor of familiarity. It abounds in reminiscences of a dozen successful pieces. Its characters have little or no distinctiveness; its story is very simple and rather trite, and its dialogue, it good, is not at all brilliant. Yet it is a play which, nicely acted and finely set, as it is at the Union Square Theatre, is well worth witnessing, even on a Summer night. We shall not enter upon a description of its incidents further than to say that they grow out of one of those "slight misunderstandings" between husband and wife, which authors, bound to harrow the feelings of their public, and less considerate, now that the dog days are upon us, than the gentleman responsible for "Peril," occasionally use as a means of bringing about a highly dramatic denouement. *Ralph Haydin*, becoming a little jealous of the heed paid by his wife, *Laura*, to an adventurer, *Lord Hagar*, by name or alias, takes the advice of a *Dick Rothly*, a friendly and worldwise journalist, and becomes rather ostentatiously attentive to *Naomie Portser*. *Laura* is not merely piqued by this proceeding, but is so deeply wounded that she prepares to elope with *Lord Hagar*. This *faux pas*, however, is prevented by the journalist, who, by the way, becomes himself involved, after the fashion of most mediators. In due course, everything ends well. "Peril," as mentioned above, is very neatly rendered at the Union Square Theatre. Mr. McKee Rankin personates with much vivacity and warmth *Dick Rothly*. Mr. M. A. Kennedy pictures with becoming depression and nervousness the suspecting husband. Mr. H. W. Montgomery presents a suitably-inane *Algernon Pitypat*. Mr. H. W. Mitchell might with advantage portray *Lord Hagar* as a more refined adventurer; but he has the requisite coolness and balance of the rascal, and these are the essential attributes of the character. The three male parts remaining—*G. Washington Bailey*, a lawyer of the *Meddle* type; *Col. Playford*, a genial old man, and *Price*, a colored servant—were filled to general satisfaction by Messrs. Belvil Ryan, E. S. Russell, and Edward Marble. Among the ladies, Miss Ada Gilman distinguished herself in the single scene allotted to her, by a display of all the qualities of a first-rate actress in the line of business lately represented by Miss Claxton. The important rôle was, naturally, that of *Laura Haydin*. Miss Maude Granger, who has youth, good looks, ambition, and splendid toilets, only fails in "Peril" to turn these gifts and possessions to account by persistently imitating Miss Clara Morris' mannerisms. In the case of Miss Morris, these mannerisms were borne with, and sometimes admired, as the offspring of the rare sensibility and passion which, for lack of culture, had no finer methods of expression. Miss Granger's performance is deficient in the palpable feeling which swept one over the imperfections of elocution and facial eloquence of her sister artist, and though her work Monday was effective, it would not bear severe criticism. When we add that Mrs. Marie Wilkins acts, with much humor, *Mrs. Tinsel*, an aged busybody; and that the scenery—the action of the play being carried on at Long Branch—is new, bright, and beautiful, we need write no more of matters at the Union Square Theatre for the present.

"EAST LYNNE" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Miss Carlotta Leclercq entered upon the fourth and last week of her engagement at Wallack's Theatre Monday. This was also the occasion of her first appearance as *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine* in a new dramatization of Mrs. Wood's well-known novel, "East Lynne." As in other dramatic versions of the sad story, in the new one the burden of the narrative is borne by *Lady Isabel*, who is on the stage during the greater part of the evening; hence Miss Leclercq's task, when the intensity of the character she personates is remembered, was unusually arduous and well-calculated to try her powers. The main incidents of "East Lynne," as represented at Wallack's, do not differ materially in scope or arrangement from those of the other dramatizations with which the public has been familiarized by the labors of Miss Western and Mrs. Bowers. A few changes are noticeable, chiefly in the minor parts, and in the final disposition of *Francis Levison*, who is transported for life for manslaughter, and receives in a measure the punishment his villainy merits. The piece was neatly put upon the stage, and fairly acted. Miss Leclercq claimod the greatest attention from a somewhat numerous audience, which, after the touching scenes at the close of each of the last three acts, in which the artist appeared to most advantage, recalled her. The other artists in the "cast," Miss Lillie as *Barbara Hare*, Madame Ponisi as *Miss Coring Carlyle*, and Mr. Plympton as *Archibald Carlyle*, acquitted themselves creditably of their respective portions of the night's work.

MR. THOMAS' BENEFIT NIGHT.

The concert at the Central Park Garden tomorrow evening is for the benefit of Mr. Thomas. Mr. Thomas' deserts speak for themselves. In evidence of the attractiveness of the entertainment offered, we need but print the programme. It runs thus:

Grand Inauguration March, (first time.)......Meyerbeer
(Written for the London World's Fair, 1862.)
Overture, "Leonore" No. 3....................Beethoven
"Fantaisie-Caprice"..........................Vieuxtemps
(Adapted for full orchestra.)
Vorspiel, "Lohengrin," } "Der Ritt Der Walkueren" }...................Wagner
Tone-pictures, for Orchestra, (new,)..........Carl Stoer
To Schiller's Poem, "The Song of the Bell." Bulwer's translation of the poem will be read by Miss Kate Field.
Overture, "William Tell"........................Rossini
"Meditation," Solo Violins and Orchestra.......Gounod
Polonaise, "Mignon"..........................A. Thomas

BALFE'S NEW OPERA.

Balfe's posthumous opera of "Il Talismano" was sung in London, at Drury Lane Theatre, June 11. The English newspapers contain lengthened accounts of the work and of its recital, from which we glean that although "Il Talismano" is not likely to be held the finest opera of the prolific composer, its impression was very favorable. We shall find room hereafter for an extended review of the score. Meanwhile we append the concluding paragraph of the *Times*' critique. The writer says:

"It is not our intention, just now, to discuss the merits of either libretto or music; we reserve that task for another occasion. At present we must be satisfied with stating that 'Il Talismano' is one of its composer's most carefully-considered and best-balanced works; that it abounds with melody from the first scene to the last; and that it has that pure ring about it at once proclaiming it Balfe's, and thus making it all the more acceptable to the many admirers of Balfe's music. The chief personages of the drama, it may be added, are *Richard Cœur De Lion*, *Sir Kenneth*, *(the Knight of the Leopard,)* *Queen Berengaria*, and *Edith Plantagenet*. These are represented by Signors Rota and Campanini, Mlles. Marie Rose and Christine Nilsson. Rarely has a first performance of a new opera gone off more smoothly, and rarely has a verdict of approval been more unanimous. If it were only that 'Il Talismano' has added a new and highly effective part to the repertory of Mlle. Nilsson, its advent would be welcome; but there are other causes for satisfaction connected with it."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL HALL.

THE PROCESSION TO THE EDIFICE—THE ORATION OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS—HYMN OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 23.—The dedication of the Harvard Memorial Hall, at Cambridge, to-day, was in every way an impressive and appropriate performance. In the early part of the afternoon visitors began to throng the college grounds, and those who were entitled to a place in the procession gathered at Massachusetts Hall to await the orders of the marshals. Tickets had been given out, nominally to graduates who served in the war, for the purpose of giving admission to their lady friends, but these seemed to have been distributed pretty liberally, not to say indiscriminately, as more than 1,200 ladies were admitted to the hall, and there was not room enough for those unfortunate Alumni who brought up the rear of the procession. At about 3:30 the procession began to form in the college grounds. The Alumni were first marshaled along one of the paths in the order of classes, a venerable representative of the class of 1804 taking the head of the line, which reached from the foot of Massachusetts, around past Gray's, to University Hall. Meantime, the other sections of the procession formed in front of Harvard Hall, and then passed through the line of the Alumni, who stood uncovered while they passed. The line was headed by a platoon of policemen, followed by the Germania Band, discoursing martial music. First in the procession came the officers of the day, and the committees and others connected with the construction of the Memorial Hall; then the President, Fellows, and Overseers of the college; the officers of the State, the Ex-Presidents of the Faculty of the college, army and navy officers, officials of Cambridge and Middlesex County, and then the graduates who served in the war. After they had passed to the front, the lines of the Alumni closed again, and they fell in behind. The procession marched around inside of the quadrangle, and out at the main gate of the college yard, the head of the line reaching the gate almost as soon as the end had started from Massachusetts Hall. The line of march was then along the outside of the yard, through Kirkland street, to the northern entrance of the innermost vestibule; the time occupied in entering the hall being fully half an hour. There were not less than 2,000 men in the procession. Before the last third had reached the entrance the hall was crowded, and many of the younger classes could not gain admittance. The scene of the exercises was the dining-hall, which is capable of seating 1,500 guests at tables, but was now crowded with more than twice that number. The deep gallery at the western end, under the magnificent oriel window, was occupied by the Handel and Haydn Society, and the Germania orchestra, by whom in the course of the proceedings, the magnificent "Hallelujah Chorus," a chorus from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and Haydn's "The Heavens are Telling," were rendered with impressive effect. The officers of the day and the orator occupied a platform below this gallery, and, owing to the great length of the hall, and the inevitable bustle of the immense crowd, the voice of no single speaker could be heard beyond the middle of the room, and before the proceedings were over a large portion of the audience had scattered out by way of the memorial vestibule. The prayer of Dr. Bellows, of New-York, was long and fervent, and impressive to those who could hear it. The reports of the committees and the address of Mr. Adams were listened to attentively by the same persons. The hymn of Mr. Holmes, sung by the whole vast assembly to the tune of "Old Hundred," rolled in a mighty volume up to the Gothic arches far overhead. The whole proceedings were brought to an appropriate close, as the shades of evening began to gather, by the benediction pronounced by Dr. Bellows.

Among the distinguished guests present were the following:

Gov. Talbot, Ex-Govs. Claflin and Washburn, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, President Eliot, Admiral Thacher, Gens. Tyler and Quincy, James Freeman Clarke, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. John G. Palfrey, and Judge Devens.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The orator, in the opening passages of his address, referred to war, to the apparent incongruity of dedicating to those who had fallen on the field of battle a memorial edifice amid others dedicated to all the arts of peace; and, continuing, said:

In the early days of the French revolution, when the popular passions defied all discipline whatever, a silver coin was issued bearing upon its face a figure of a giant Hercules upholding two feeble feminine representatives of liberty and equality shaking hands with one another, the whole surrounded with the ominous motto, "*Union et Force.*" The emblem is alarming from the obvious inequality of the parties in case of separation, as the progress of that revolution showed. There is but one effective antagonist of force stimulated by the passions, and that is forse directed by law. Herein lies the only possible justification of war. "Silent leges inter arma," said the great orator of antiquity, in an argument justifying a homicide, which, in my belief, cannot be refuted. "Nec se expectari jubent, cum ei qui expectare velit, ante injusta pœna luenda sit, quam justa repetunda. Atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi quæ multa sunt, certe illud est non modo justum, verum etiam necessarium, cum vi vis illata defenditur." The alternative is indeed a painful one. Yet the obligation appears to be absolute where force above the law entails an imminent personal danger, to anticipate its effect by an earlier application of superior force, and thus reinstate the rule of law. Had this rule been observed at the very outset of the lamentable dissension in 1860, we should, perhaps, have had no occasion now to explain the reason why we so highly honor the memory of our young martyrs, or to lament the fate of, perhaps, half a million of our countrymen, nine-tenths of whom never really bore malice to each other. That such a preventive measure could have been successful, I venture to believe, from the knowledge I once had from good authority of the perfect success of a former experiment in a similar serious conjuncture. It has been told me that at a moment when hot-headed leaders in one of the States were rapidly pushing the people to open hostility to the law, the Chief Magistrate, then presiding at Washington, sent as a messenger to the person most prominent as the chief of the movement a gentlemen not of his own political party, but of that opposed to him, distinctly to warn him that he should be the first to be held responsible in the event of any outbreak. The measure was not in strict harmony with law, but it practically restored its vigor. And how many lives it saved, and how much misery, we can only conjecture from the misfortunes since experienced by a resort to a more timid policy. It was then, in the later emergency, when the Chief Magistrate deliberately disclaimed any power to apply the laws of the land to the protection of the people, whose safety had been endangered by the appeal of malcontents to brute force, that the young men whom we remember to-day, departing from their normal condition as diligent cultivators of the arts of peace, responded cheerfully to the summons, when it at last came from the proper source, to stand up spontaneous defenders of the noble institutions under which they had been reared. In that holy cause they sacrificed their youth and all their hopes, and thus it was that they imposed upon us, the survivors, a solemn obligation to perpetuate, as long as may be possible, the remembrance of their heroism. I am not unmindful that in this instance the misery of the conflict was fearfully aggravated by the sense that we were wrestling with our own brethren, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, in whose veins the blood of one race for the most part flows, whether for weal or woe. But in that respect the case does not, unfortunately, stand alone. During the existence of this our alma mater, at least three times her children have been torn from their peaceful avocations, and drawn into the ranks of civil contention. I do not deny that in each of these instances a heavier responsibility rests upon the combatants, than if they had not had for their opponents kinsmen, speaking the same language and recognizing the same obligations to their country and their God. But after giving the most impartial examination in my power to a subject so deeply interesting to our feelings, I have been able conscientiously to reach no other conclusion than this, that the cause of offense was not justly attributable to them.

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It is no part of my purpose to enter upon an examination of the merits of this conflict. Enough for the immediate occasion to say that the difference had its remote origin in a practice commenced in barbarous times, which no one in the present day will be found likely to defend, for the inception of which in America neither side was responsible. What I wish to affirm apropos to the present occasion, is, and I do it from sincere conviction, founded upon some means of observation, that down to the very moment of the breaking out of hostilities, there had been at no time and no where any spirit of enmity engendered between those who ultimately fought with each other, which would naturally have prompted a resort to such extremities. Nay, I will go further, and boldly asseverate that in no conflict of the kind which I have ever read or heard of, in the annals of mankind, was there a more general aversion in the great body of the people involved in it to resort to violence, than in this. This remark I mean to apply quite as fully to the citizens of the slave States, excepting, perhaps, the single State of South Carolina, as to those of the free States. How much hard labor was spent by a few hot-heated and desperate spirits, concenurated at Washington and a few other capitals of the States, by studied misrepresentation of the intentions of the party then coming into power, to spread alienation among their constituency, and how little they conceived the possibility of entailing upon themselves by their action the gigantic struggle which followed, I had some little opportunity to observe. In point of fact the passions of the people in the larger States could not be stirred up, neither could a decisive step have been reached except by resorting to contrivances. The most marked instance of this was the dramatic discharge of a gun, nominally against Fort Sumter, but aimed by a Virginian much more directly at the reluctant and wavering majority of the convention in his own State. It was this act which completed the alienation. But the performers little conceived that at the same instant they had overcome the almost lethargic aversion of great multitudes everywhere in the free States to credit the possibility of the prevalence of any such hostility at all, outside of South Carolina.

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Blessed be God, this fearful trial has passed over us. It may for a moment have been mixed with more or less of bitterness, inseparable from antagonism. But as I have maintained that among the great body of the nation it was not felt before the struggle began, so I fully believe that, from the day of pacification, it rapidly melted away. We would be among the first to deplore any evil consequences that may have attended the social changes that have taken place in some of the States by the aggravation of selfish intruders, holding no stake in the soil, and to indulge the hope that the time is not distant when we shall welcome the promising youth of those genial climes as we did of yore, to take their full share of all the advantages we labor to multiply for all our own. There is no feeling here but one of sympathy and good will to all our brethren wherever they may be. There is, then, no incongruity when we who sedulously follow only the paths of peace, now associate with this grand edifice the memory of those who fell a sacrifice to the misfortune of this fearful war. They left these scenes little dreaming of any future disconnected with duties incident to a community quietly sheltered under the shield of law. It is probable that the larger number had not yet been animated even by the lighter emotions stirred up in the customary party antagonism in politics. But a few had caught the enthusiasm inspired by the great reforming movement of that day, or approved its vehemence. They were called out mainly by the tocsin which sounded the alarm that the State was in danger. The lessons they had learned here had inspired them with a profound respect for authority, especially when once deliberately established by consent, and a firm conviction of the obligation to uphold it by common co-operation against every assault. Hence when the cry of danger came it was a noble, an exalted impulse which prompted them, setting aside all secondary considerations of safety and honor in purely civil pursuits, to devote all their powers to the one patriotic end of helping to hold up the honored institutions of the land. Hence it is that, not because any and all these young men embarked in military enterprises do we award them a permanent remembrance here, nor yet for any services rendered in the vocation, however brilliant. There would have been no room for their names had they repeated the career whether of Alexander of Macedon, or Napoleon Bonaparte, or even of Julius Cæsar, those mighty scourges of mankind. No. It is the purity of the motive that inspired these noble young men in a holy cause that earns for them the meed we pay to their heroism. How few of us who follow the common paths of life aspire so high! They are not heroes who hazard life and fortune for fame or for gold, for praise or for power. They are the true heroes who place all their futurity in this world on the stake of the salvation of their country, and aim at no prize beyond the maintenance of the public good

Mr. Adams then made a short digression to speak of the labors of the great naturalist Agassiz, and his noble ambition to make Harvard a resort of learning for the students of all nations, and closed his oration as follows:

We now solemnly dedicate this edifice in accordance with the original design of its projectors as Memorial Hall. Long may its walls endure, baptized as they are with the purest blood in the land! Long may they remain to gather new proofs of the effect of education to exalt the noblest impulses implanted by the great Creator of all things in the minds and hearts of his children! Long may these portals lie open to welcome from every side those panting to excel in any labor honorable to mankind! May the names now associated with the infancy of the edifice serve but as brilliant precursors of others equally associated with action held most precious in all human esteem! May they shine with inextinguishable light as beacons, to guide the march of coming generations to the end of time!

HYMN BY O. W. HOLMES.

Where, girt around by savage foes,
Our nurturing Mother's shelter rose,
Behold, the lofty temple stands,
Reared by her children's grateful hands!

Firm are the pillars that defy
The volleyed thunders of the sky;
Sweet are the Summer wreaths that twine
With bud and flower our martyrs' shrine.

The hues their tattered colors bore
Fall mingling on the sunlit floor,
Till evening spreads her spangled pall,
And wraps in shade the storied hall.

Firm were their hearts in danger's hour,
Sweet was their manhood's morning flower,
Their hopes with rainbow hues were bright—
How swiftly winged the sudden night!

O Mother! on thy marble page
Thy children read, from age to age,
The mighty word that upward leads
Through noble thought to nobler deeds.

Truth, heaven-born Truth, their fearless guide,
Thy saints have lived, thy heroes died;
Our love has reared their earthly shrine,
Their glory be forever thine!

VASSAR COLLEGE.

CLASS-DAY EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL AND AT THE TREE—ADDRESS OF MISS GLIDDEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, June 23, 1874.

A pleasant day and a large crowd honored Vassar's Class Day to-day. In the morning the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees and the class breakfast of '71 took place. The guests began to arrive at 12 o'clock, and by 2 P. M. the chapel was thronged. The long corridor on the second floor was decorated with evergreens, and over the college door was the inscription: "Welcome '71." The only decoration of the chapel was the class motto, "*Finis Coronat Opus*, '74." The music during the exercises was furnished by a portion of Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band, and was very good. The exercises in the chapel began with an address by Miss F. F. Fisher, the President of the graduating class. The address was short, but well written and well delivered. Next followed the history of the class, by Miss J. S. Bennett. Miss E. L. Hoyt, the class poet, then delivered a poem, which was warmly received by the audience. The final piece in the chapel was a Prophecy of the class, by Miss A. G. Howes. The Senior and Junior Classes, together with the audience, then adjourned to the class tree—a fine, healthy elm—where the "spade" was formally delivered by '74 to '75. Then followed the Senior charge, by Miss L. N. Brownell, in which '74 smiled condescendingly upon '75, and gave it good advice; '75 replied—and did it well, too—in the person of Miss K. Roberts. Next came the depositing of the records, which was done with all due ceremony. The exercises closed with the class song, by Miss H. G. Jackson.

In the evening the chapel was again filled to listen to the address before the Philalethean Society. The speaker was Miss A. M. Glidden, of '69. She took for a subject, "The Poet's Portion." Her theme was intended to show that "To be a true poet of the heart we must not only have the power of expressing things beautifully, and of clothing our thoughts with the rainbow tints of Heaven, but we must also possess that love of nature, love of our kind, love of justice, and devotion to truth, which is the soul of all true poetry." She closed her address, which had been listened to with attention, and was warmly applauded at the finish by quoting Tennyson's beautiful poem, "The Poet's Song."

OBITUARY.

LYDIA BAXTER.

Lydia Baxter, widely known as the author of some of our best and most popular Sunday-school hymns, died June 22, at her late residence, No. 240 West Forty-ninth street, in this City. She was born Sept. 2, 1809, in the town of Petersburg, Rensselaer County, N. Y. In the district school of that place she received her education. A volume of her poetry of about 300 pages, entitled *Gems by the Wayside*, was published in 1855, by Sheldon Lamport. She has for many years contributed one or more hymns to the anniversary collections of the New-York and Baptist Sunday-school Unions. Most of the published collections of Sunday-school hymns contain liberal selections from her pen. Many of her hymns have had a world-wide circulation. One entitled "The Gates Ajar," after traveling over America and England, is now being sung throughout Scotland, in the meetings being held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration held, yesterday, their semi-monthly meeting on Ward's Island. Commissioner Starr occupied the chair. The Finance Committee presented bills to the amount of $8,578 93, which were ordered to be paid. Also the pay-rolls for June, aggregating $8,078 83. The Treasurer submitted the following financial exhibit of the Treasury:

Receipts from Jan. 1 to June 9	$199,704 66
Receipts to June 23	17,546 80
Total since Jan. 1	$217,251 46
Payments to June 23	164,002 40
Cash balance	$53,249 06

A motion was made by Mr. Quintard to abrogate, after July 1, the contract for the transport of emigrants' baggage made with Biglin & Albertson. The resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Stephenson then moved that this contract be given to Bernard Biglin on the same terms, but that Mr. Biglin furnish $5,000 bonds for the faithful performance of the work, and as security against loss of luggage. This resolution was also adopted. Mr. Stephenson moved that the salary of Garret S. Bergen, Treasurer of the Board, be reduced from $4,000 to $3,000. The motion was lost. The board then adjourned.

LATE DISCOVERY.—MORSE'S LUXURENE for the hair and scalp, most refined of all oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

PRUDENTLY BREAK UP YOUR COLD BY THE TIMELY USE OF DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, AN OLD REMEDY FOR SORE LUNGS AND THROATS, AND A CERTAIN CURATIVE FOR COUGHS.—*Advertisement.*

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT-BEER.—One of the healthiest, pleasantest, and most economical beverages known is made from this extract. It is put up in bottles at 30 cents, 60 cents, and $3, and in half-gallon and gallon cans at $5 and $10 each, which makes 10, 25, 200, 400, and 800 gallons of beer. General depot, No. 362 Hudson street, New-York, and sold by most druggists.—*Advertisement.*

CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Back, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints. GILES & CO'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA has cured many poor sufferers now in the tombs. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers. Sold at Hudnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

For Bathing Infants.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON is soothing, cooling, and refreshing.—*Advertisement.*

Millions of Bed-bugs and cockroaches are killed daily with Lyon's Insect Powder.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains, in addition to a large amount of miscellaneous reading matter, the following articles:

DRESS REFORMERS.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
THE NEW COMET.
PLAYING WITH THE WOLF.
THE INDIANAPOLIS BUTTER CONVENTION.
NITROGEN.
THE LAWN. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
A PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS.
THE FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reports of COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, the FARM PRODUCE and LIVE STOCK MARKETS, and the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office, price 5 cents.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel.—This standard Family Medicine is one-third stronger and purer, and gives the customer more for his money, than any other style of Extract, Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel ever sold; and is the only one made by Dr. Humphreys. So ask for Humphreys' Witch Hazel, and take no other. Sold by all dealers. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Lundborg's Rechercke Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CORNWELL—CERDA.—In Barcelona, Spain, June 3, at the United States Consulate, and in presence of the United States Consul, Henry Ruggles, Esq., by Rev. Charles M. Greenway, Lieut. CHARLES C. CORNWELL, of the United States Navy, to Señorita DOÑA SOL CERDA, daughter of Señor Don Ildefonso Cerda, of Barcelona.

RAYMOND—LAUNITZ.—On Monday, June 22, at St. John's Church, Huntington, Long Island, by Right Rev. A. L. Littlejohn, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. J. Barrow, THOMAS L. RAYMOND to EUGENIA A., daughter of the late Robt. E. Launitz, both of New-York City.

RANNEY—WRIGHT.—On the 23d inst., by Rev. Dr. Taylor, AMBROSE L. RANNEY to S. LOUISE WRIGHT, adopted daughter of W. H. Ritter, all of this City.

DIED.

BAXTER.—On Monday morning, June 22, LYDIA BAXTER, beloved wife of John C. Baxter.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 240 West 49th st., Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock.

BEACH.—At Orange, N. J., June 22, 1874, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, MARTHA W. CRANE, wife of Henry N. Beach, and daughter of Rev. Elias W. Crane, deceased, of Jamaica, Long Island.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains on the Morris and Essex Railroad leave Barclay st. at 9:40 A. M., and returning leave Brick Church Station at 12:30 P. M.

FLEMING.—At Des Moines, Iowa, at the residence of her son, William H. Fleming, Private Secretary to the Governor of Iowa, Mrs. MARGARET FLEMING, widow of the late William Fleming, of this City, in the 68th year of her age.

GROESBEECK.—At her residence in St. Clement's Place, on Monday, June 5, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH COOPER GROESBECK, widow of William W. Groesbeeck, formerly of Albany, and eldest daughter of the late Judge Jacob Hageman, of New-York.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services in the Dutch Church, on Washington square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HILTON.—On Tuesday, June 23, MARY, widow of Edward Hilton, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 230 Dean st., on Thursday, at 4 P. M.

HENRY.—On Sunday, June 21, after a lingering illness, ROBERT HENRY, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, June 24, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 345 West 22d st.

KENDALL.—In Clinton, Mass., June 23, Mrs. MARY A., widow of the late Pierson T. Kendall, M. D., formerly of Sterling, Mass., aged 72 years.

LOVEJOY.—At St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 4, of paralysis, Dr. JOHN LOVEJOY, dentist, formerly of this City, in the 75th year of his age.

Friends, relatives, and the members of his profession are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to be held in the Church of the Disciples, 45th st. and Madison av., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

REEVES.—Tuesday, June 23, 1874, MARY D. REEVES. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RICHARDS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Monday morning, June 22, MARY ADELAIDE, wife of Charles J. Richards, and daughter of the late Seabury Treadwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Elizabeth, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 4:30 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Elizabeth on the arrival of the train leaving foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 3:30 P. M.

RUSSELL.—On Monday morning, June 22, ISAAC, youngest son of Isaac and Mary A. Russell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Gilbert Valentine, Jamaica av., Flushing, on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Monday evening, June 22, the infant son of E. Wiley, and Mary E. Taylor, aged 2 months.

Funeral services will be held at No. 557 Lafayette av., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TIMPSON.—On Monday, June 22, FANNIE WARING, daughter of Thomas and Mary H. Timpson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 237 West 49th st., on Thursday, June 25, at 10:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SPLENDID collection of fine art, illustrated and standard books, especially rich, in the best editions of standard authors, now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Salesrooms, and to be sold at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 25 and 26. Catalogues now ready.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PASSPORT Bureau, Department of State, dated
WASHINGTON, 22d June, 1874.
SIR: From and after the 1st day of JULY, 1874, a (additional) tax of $5 will be charged on every passport issued from this department, in accordance with a recent act of Congress.
N. BENEDICT, Passport Clerk.
To J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, New-York.

BELMONT HALL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Now open; enlarged, with number of fine rooms newly and handsomely furnished; fronts the bay, with splendid view. Thirty minutes by boat every half hour from Dey st. and Battery. Terms moderate.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 27, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 9:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 10 and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"LEONORE GRAND March," Raff, 75c.; "Fair Hands," $1 50; "Regatta," Galop, 40c.; "Souvenir de Lima," Mazurka, Gottschalk, $1; "Storm Step," Galop, 35c.; "Republic Life," Galop, 40c.; "Whate'er Betide," Millard, 50c.; "The Hand that Rocks the World," Thomas, 40c.; "Why Sinks My Soul," (Hymn,) Bassford, 40c.; "Bride Bells," Roeckel, 40c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at No. 73 Ludlow st. [illegible] SMITH, Pres.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, June 23, under Supreme Court foreclosure decree, F. L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold the four-story brown-stone front house, with lot 23.8 by 101, (rear line 26.2 feet,) No. 206 west Twenty-first street, south side, 94.5 feet West of Seventh avenue, for $13,000 to R. M. Taylor. E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a similar court order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, also sold a four-story brown-stone tenement, with lot 20 by 80, on First avenue, east side, 40.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, for $9,000 to Geo. Muller, plaintiff in the legal action. The legal sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of the lease-hold premises No. 23 Clinton Place, was adjourned to Nov. 4. The property, No. 618 Water street, offered by Messrs. Muller & Co. at public auction, was knocked down at $13,750, but not sold. A report of Johnson's sale at Great Neck, Long Island, held yesterday, will be made to-morrow.

In Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, June 22, J. M. Gibson sold two lots on the north side of Griffith street, Jersey City Heights, for $800 to Wm. McCarthy. The sale held at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Monday, by Dingee, Porter & Co., although no detailed report has been received, is said to have been fairly attended, and all but five or six lots are reported to have been sold at satisfactory prices.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as proposed, are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 129.10, with improvements, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 18.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, between First and A avenues. Also, similar sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of one lot on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 423 feet east of Avenue A.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a lease of the premises No. 189 Bowery.

By Blackwell & Utley, at Corona, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of a large three-story French-roof house, with sixty valuable lots, known as the Randall Homestead, located on Junction avenue, within five minutes' walk of either Corona or Grinnell Railway Stations. Free tickets for 12 M. train from Hunter's Point at auctioneers' office, No. 93 Liberty street.

By O. H. Pierson, at Bloomfield, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., public auction sale of 144 desirable building plots situated on streets newly graded and shaded, in the midst of first-class improvements. Special train via Christopher and Barclay street ferries at 11:45 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 206 West 21st st., s. s., 94.5 ft. w. of 7th av.; lot 23.8x101, (rear line 26.2 ft.).........$13,000

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, 1st av., e. s., 40.11 ft. s. of 121st st.; lot 20x80... $9,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 22.

Attorney st., No. 111, s. w. corner of Rivington st., 20x50.8	$20,000
Ludlow st., e. s., 88.6 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x87.6	29,100
17th st., s. w. s., 143 ft. s. e. of Avenue A, 25x92	15,250
40th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	18,500
51st st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5	13,200
60th st., s. s., 292 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5	37,000
94th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x39.10; Boulevard, n. w. corner of 94th st., 36.3x175; 95th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.8; Riverside boulevard, s. e. corner of 96th st., 108.8x158.2	73,600
95th st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th av., 123.6x27.2	11,000
117th st., No. 171 East, n. s., 225.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11	12,000
128th st., n. s., 405 ft. w. of 3d av., 15x99.11	16,000
130th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th av., widened, 50x99.11	7,600
Franklin av., s. e. s., 192.6 ft. n. e. of 7th st., 25x150, Morrisania	4,000
Grand av., n. w. corner of 1st st., 93x152.4, King's Bridge	2,100
Monroe av., n. e. corner of Gray st., 75x100, Mount Hope	5,000
11th av., n. w. corner of 94th st., runs n. 43.11 ft., thence w. 10.8 ft., thence n. w. 159.8 ft. to 95th st., thence w. 134.8 ft., thence s. 201.5 ft. to 94th st., thence e. 175 ft.; 96th st., s. s., 86.7 ft. w. of 11th av., runs w. 138.5 ft., thence s. 201.5 ft. to 95th st., thence e. 174.7 ft., thence n. 204.9 ft.; 12th av., s. w. corner of 96th st., 201.5 ft. to continuation of 95th st., thence w. 100 ft. to bul-khead, also water rights	109,875
Interior lot on centre line, between 92d and 93d sts., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard; runs n. 73 ft., thence n. w. 25 ft., thence s. 73.10 ft., thence e. 25 ft.	2,600
Lot No. 156, map Morrisania, adjoining New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, 35x175 x—x181	150

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Broadway, e. s., No. 734.........$75,000

LEASE RECORDED.

South 5th av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Bleecker st., 5 years, per year.........$3,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 614 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A SUPERBLY-finished high-stoop stone building, with beautiful dining-room extension, for sale low, furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in this City in sums over $5,000; good second mortgages bought.
A. WARNER PLATT, No. 115 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DELAVAN HOUSE, AT ALBANY, N. Y. —Pursuant to directions in the will of the late Edward C. Delavan, deceased, the subscribers offer for sale the long-established and popular hotel in the City of Albany, known as the Delavan House. The reputation of the house under its present able and popular proprietor, Mr. Chas. E. Leland, is not surpassed by that of any other hotel in the State. Forty new and desirable rooms have been added to the house the past year, thus making it to accommodate 360 guests. The premises are in good repair throughout. The property will be sold subject to the present lease to Mr. Leland, and upon favorable terms as to price and credit. For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at their respective places of residence.
JOHN S. DELAVAN, Washington, D. C.
DAVID CADY SMITH, Schenectady, N. Y.
TOWNSEND FONDEY, Albany, N. Y.
ALBANY, June, 1874.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York; house 42x60; nine bed-rooms, bath-rooms, large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete; new French range; grounds 225x257, highly improved; large, new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls,) cow-house, hennery, and tool-house; located on the highest ground in the village. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage; ten-minutes' walk from depot; trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight; terms of payment liberal. Apply to
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FARM.—THE PLACE FOR A NEW-YORK FAMILY to Summer at; to exchange for New-York property, vessel property, or cash; twelve acres, highly cultivated; plenty fruit, (200 pear trees, &c.;) house five years old, nineteen rooms, heated by furnace; hot and cold water in all rooms; water-closets, bath-rooms; walls hard-finished and frescoed; everything first-rate shape; barns and other out-buildings; ten miles from Norwich, Conn.; three miles from railroad station. Apply to OVERTON & HAWKINS, No. 163 Maiden lane, New-York. Price, $10,000.

FOR SALE—AT MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., a very pretty Gothic cottage, beautifully situated between the depot and the Sound, and commanding a charming view of land and water; about one acre of land and carriage-house; healthy location; schools, churches, and stores very near; all the surroundings pleasant; price $10,500; terms easy; one hour by New-Haven Railroad to 42d st., or via branch road to Fulton Ferry; five minutes' walk to depot. SAYRE & HALSTED, No. 162 Broadway.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF CENTRAL RAILROAD of New-Jersey, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mansard-roof house at a great sacrifice; twelve rooms, large lot, desirably located; taxes and assessments paid; price, $6,600, worth $7,500; easy terms. Address Post Office Box No. 1,873.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to
A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND a two-story frame house and one acre of land; a farm of sixty acres with buildings; near railroad depot, post office, ocean, &c.; no mosquitoes; to rent for the Summer, an unfurnished house on Main st. Address E. H. FOSTER.

FOR SALE.—TWO HOURS FROM NEW-YORK BY Central Railroad of New-Jersey, house with twelve rooms, surrounded by large native oaks; plenty of outbuildings, and workman's house, 30, 80, 100, or 200 acres good grass, grain, or fruit land; terms made to suit. Address V. CAVALERA, Raritan, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
The six valuable lots, situate on the south-east corner of 115th st. and
RIVERSIDE PARK.
Terms easy. For [illegible] apply to the Auctioneers, No. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES
NO. 35 WALL ST.
and
NOS. 13 AND 15 BROAD ST.
ALSO THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS,
NOS. 113, 115, 117, 119, AND 121 CLINTON PLACE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of
WM. P. FURNISS, DECEASED,
and in pursuance of a decree
OF THE SUPREME COURT.
The premises on Wall and Broad sts. are occupied as offices, and being near the STOCK EXCHANGE, DREXEL BUILDING, and MECHANICS' and other banks, are very desirable for Insurance Companies, Bankers, and Brokers.
75 per cent. may remain on
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7 Pine st.

O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and Dealer in Real Estate,
No. 5 Pine st., New-York.
MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874.
144 SUPERB BUILDING PLOTS,
admirably located in the beautiful town of
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,
Ten and three-quarter miles from New-York by the Montclair Railway, and four miles beyond Newark, five minutes' walk from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, and within three minutes of the horse-cars that run direct to Newark. In the heart of the town, on Montgomery av., surrounded on all sides by very desirable improvements, high and well drained.
Bloomfield has several churches, many educational institutions, and most excellent society. As this sale is positive, and without any reservation whatever, the property will be sold to the highest bidder; there never will be a more advantageous opportunity offered to purchase property so eligibly situated. Terms liberal.
Special trains will leave foot of Christopher st. at 10:45, and Barclay st. at 10:50 A. M., stopping at Newark.
Music. Luncheon before the sale. Free passes. Maps, &c., of the auctioneer.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION SALES.
THURSDAY, JUNE 25,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT, FIVE HUNDRED LOTS.
HYATT HOMESTEAD,
BETWEEN WINFIELD AND WOODSIDE.
GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED ON LONG ISLAND FOR MECHANICS AND OTHERS.
One hundred trains per day pass this property, distant only a few minutes from New-York.
Tickets, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER AND DEALER IN REAL ESTATE, NO. 5 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
WORKING MEN, TRADESMEN, CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!
THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.
By direction of the Maplewood Land Improvement Co., great sale of
250 CHOICE AND CHARMINGLY LOCATED BUILDING LOTS,
In the town of South Orange,
AT MAPLEWOOD,
Only one mile from South Orange, (two and a half miles from Newark City line,) in Orange Valley, the garden of New-Jersey; two minutes' walk of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad depot, immediately adjoining the rapidly-growing settlement of Wyoming.
Only fifteen miles from New-York. This is, beyond question, the most desirable property offered at auction this season, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder, on easy terms.
Remember, an investment made in these lots will yield a better interest than any savings bank.
Special train will leave foot of Christopher st., New-York, at 10:45, and Barclay st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale, stopping at Newark and Orange.
Music. Luncheon under a magnificent oak tree on arrival of train. Maps, free passes, &c., to be had of the auctioneer. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—HON. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Referee.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 25, 1874, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the following valuable property belonging to the NORSWORTHY ESTATE:
NINTH AVENUE.—Entire front, east side, between 24th and 25th sts., eight lots, each 24 feet 8¼ inches by 100 feet. The court has fixed the minimum price for each corner lot at $12,000, and the others at $10,000.
PEARL STREET.—Nos. 431, 463; plot 25 feet 2 inches wide, with an average depth of 79 feet 10 inches, running through to New Chambers st., with buildings. Minimum price limited by the court, $20,000.
DELANCEY STREET.—No. 218; lot 25x100 feet. Minimum price limited by the court, $8,000.
THIRTEENTH STREET—West, Nos. 22 and 24, just west of 5th av. Plot of ground 50x127 feet 6 inches, with brick stable. Minimum price limited by the court, $24,000.
THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD STREETS—West. Six gores in centre of block, just west of 6th av. Minimum price limited by the court, $24,500.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—No. 240, East; plot of ground 27 feet front, 42 feet 2 inches rear, by 89 feet 9 inches deep. Minimum price limited by the court, $8,000.
SIXTY-FIRST STREET—East; four lots, south side, 100 feet east of 1st av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches. Minimum price limited by the court for each lot, $4,000.
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale; balance in thirty days, on delivery of deeds.
Maps and particulars of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE SIX-STORY store building, 25 by 114, with fine, dry basement, No. 27 Barclay street, near Broadway; in complete order, suitable for any business.
GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A NEAT, FULLY FURNISHED COTtage in Newtown, Conn., for three months; contains eleven rooms; price $250; situated on a hill, one a quarter miles from depot; stabling if desired, or horses to let. Address BENJ. G. CURTISS, Sandy Hook, Conn., or C. S. HINMAN, No. 298 Chapel st., New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET AT FORT LEE—A FULLY-FURNISHED house to a private family; nine rooms, high ground, secluded, well shaded; ten minutes' walk from boat; rent low, partially taken in board by the owner. Address for three days, F. A. C., Box No. 118 Times Office.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, AND CELLAR house; every modern convenience; $420; twenty minutes from Roosevelt, and forty-five minutes from Fulton ferries. No. 300 Stockton st., near Yates av., Brooklyn.

ICE-CREAM.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
BLATCHLEY'S
HORIZONTAL
Ice-Cream Freezer,
(Tingley's Patent,)
For Saloons, Hotels, Ice-cream Manufacturers, or Families,
STANDS ENTIRELY UNRIVALED.
The closed head will save ice enough in one season to pay for the machine. The tub requires but one filling to freeze. Sizes, three to forty quarts. For sale by the trade generally.
If you want the BEST, inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER. If not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THURID, AND OTHER POEMS.
BY G. E. O.
One volume, 8vo. Cloth, $2.
For sale by all book-sellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

"HOW MONEY IS LOST AND MADE IN Wall Street."—A comprehensive pamphlet on stocks, privileges, &c., containing explanation of stock terms and abbreviations; memorable events in ten years; highest and lowest prices in ten years; compiled by Lapsley & Basley, No. 74 Broadway. To be had of Brentano, No. 33 Union square; news stands, Fifth Avenue, Windsor, Gilsey, and Grand Central Hotels.

THE HARVARD MEMORIAL.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL contains a magnificent illustration of Memorial Hall, with description and a full statement of the great reforms introduced in the university.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,
BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.
The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FOR INVESTMENT.
Stocks of the City of New-York.
350,000 7 p. c. Consolidated Stock, due 1894.
150,000 7 p. c. (State Sinking Fund,) due 1882 & 1883.
20,000 Central Park quarterly 6s of 1887.
Transferable in sums of $500 and upwards, to suit the purchaser.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY (LEASED.)
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.
Proposals will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, 29th inst., for ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS ($1,000,000) in the consolidated mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on the 1st of May and 1st of November, principal due in 1900. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad and franchises of the company. Each proposal must be for a price flat, and should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.
The bonds will be ready for delivery on THURSDAY, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.
The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 22d June, 1874.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon on Monday, the 29th of June, inst., for one million of dollars, ($1,000,000,) in the first mortgage bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of "coupon" bonds, of $1,000 each, or of "registered" bonds, of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the Company.
Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which the registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accomponied by a check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection.
The bonds will be ready for delivery on Thursday, July 2, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid.
The Company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION bondholders of the SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY: The undersigned announce that a decree of foreclosure directing a sale of the road has been granted by the United States District Court. Bondholders who have signed the agreement of Dec. 4, 1873, are notified to deposit their bonds and unpaid coupons, together with an assessment of $5 50 per bond, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next, for which negotiable receipts will be issued. Either of the undersigned will send explanatory circulars to parties requesting it, who have not yet signed the agreement: CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.; GEORGE P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.; JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York; CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York; H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York, Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1874.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.
By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1874.
THE BONDS OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY maturing on the 1st of July next may be exchanged for the Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, on presentation at the Union Trust Company.
Bonds not exchanged will be paid at maturity at the Treasurer's office, Bank of New-York.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

TENNESSEE BONDS.
The July interest of the new series of funding bonds of the State of Tennessee and of the bonds registered under the act of 1873 will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., in the City of New-York.
Owing to the necessity of having the proper records for identification of the coupons in New-York, on the 1st of July no bonds, nor coupons will be received for funding or registration from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.
JOHN C. BURCH, Controller of the Treasury of the state of Tennesee.

DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY, QUEBEC, 20th June, 1874.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the above company will take place, at the office of the company, on the second Thursday of July next, the 9th day of said month, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the past year, of electing their successors, and of approving amendments to the by-laws of the company. By order.
T. H. MAHONY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.
Transfer-books closed from 20th inst., to July 1, 1874, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST-MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due July 1, 1874, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st.
Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given, and payment made on the following day.
This is rendered necessary by the discovery that forged coupons are in circulation.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL.........$300,000 | SURPLUS.........$320,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1. JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.
THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS Company, also of the Missouri State Bonds, $3,000,000, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joe issue," due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.
SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July. J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed from 22d inst. to 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.
The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable 1st July, proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from 23d June till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19, 1874.
INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON ROCHESTER Water Loan Bonds. will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. The transfer books of the registered bonds will close on 24th June, and reopen July 2. JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of Six per cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed till that date. R. BAYLES, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.
COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE JULY 1, 1874, can now be left at this office for examination, and receipts will be given for same, for which checks will be exchanged on and after June 30 inst.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company due 1st July, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

BLAIR TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

MOINGONA COAL COMPANY.—A DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—A Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) free of taxes has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will close on 22d June and re-open on the 2d July. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.
The President and Directors of the Bank of America, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1874.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until July 7, 1874.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after July 1 proximo, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the reduced capital, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
F. F. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, ensuing. Transfer-books are closed until 1st proximo.
JOHN T. HILL, Vice President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.
FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after July 1, ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND IOWA FALLS TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable July 1, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record June 20.
JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 20, 1874.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE City of Altoona, Penn., will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after July 1 proximo.
LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.
Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.
Especial advances afforded to executors, guardians, trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.
The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES.
Washington, D. C.
Hon. Fred. Douglass.
L. R. Tuttle....Assistant Treasurer of the United States
E. B. French.........Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury
J. H. Ela.........Fifth Auditor, U. S. Treasury
Zalmon Richards.........Auditor District of Columbia
Hon. William Claflin.......Ex-Governor of Massachusetts
Bank hours—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.
FRED. DOUGLASS, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
☞ Send for circular.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits now will draw interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge sts.
Deposits made before July 21 will draw interest from July 1. Managed by the following Board of Trustees: Wm. P. Buckmaster, President; Robert Hoe and Geo. C. Scofield, Vice Presidents; E. R. Kennedy, Secretary; Manning Merrill, Auditor; Eugene Smith, Attorney and Counsel, and Messrs. B. F. Britton, John F. Cook, John Gaynor, Geo. G. Halleck, M. T. Hewitt, Samuel L. Kennedy, Jas. Murphy, Wm. M. Pratt, M. D., Simon Rossman, W. W. Sharpe, Stephen D. Tucker, M. J. Walsh, J. H. Waydell, Jacob A. Westervelt.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.
The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S NEW OFFICE, NO. 309 4TH av., near 23d st., on hand a number of superior servants for private families, hotels, Summer houses; country or City; waitresses, professed and all other cooks, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS and other capable, reliable servants, of all nations, for City or country, can be seen daily at the Large Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's residence for the Summer season. Call for one week at Mr. John Cunningham's, No. 533 East 12th st., between Avenues A and B.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Broadway, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants; hotels, &c., promptly suited.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a very respectable and really good servant; is a good fine washer and ironer; can flute and do up children's clothes; is a neat chamber-maid, and very obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-WORK, WAITING, &c.—BY A very tidy young girl, who is thoroughly competent in all branches, and can do her work well; will give very best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c.; City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to mind children. Call at No. 89 Park av., near 40th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress; has good references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-work, Waiting, &c.—By a mother and daughter; very tidy people; who are willing to do the entire work of a family between them: both understand their work in every respect, and are willing to do it; will give very best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant girl, who is very neat and tidy with her work; will give best recommendations from City employers, who can be seen in this City; makes excellent bread, biscuits, and pastries. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGH good cook, washer, and ironer, for City and country, by an excellent young colored woman, with several years' recommendations; is kind among children, and good disposition. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 136 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—In City or country, by a neat, industrious girl; a good cook, excellent laundress; will be found a respectful, economical, and reliable servant; best reference. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE AGED SWISS PROTESTANT woman just arrived, as cook in a respectable family; no objection to the country. For address and references apply to F. Messmer, No. 41 Maiden lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN EXperienced Protestant woman, as cook; is a good baker, &c.; neat, orderly, and a very obliging woman; understands the care of milk and butter; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR TO ASsist in Washing.—By a highly respectable Protestant woman about thirty; very good cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—A SWEDISH, PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, German, and English cooking; also pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; GOOD COOK, and excellent washer and ironer; one as chamber-maid, waitress, and general housework, (or do the work between them); City or country; have suitable references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan; is thoroughly capable of cooking in the very best manner and variety; City or country; wages moderate; has satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; HAS very best reference from private families in this City; is thorough in every branch of her business; makes bread and all sorts of cakes; willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.
RECEPTION-ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.
Servants in every capacity for City and country. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Enter at No. 170 West 45th st.
This Directory is conducted by ladies, and the management ask the support and co-operation of all who have felt the need of reform. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Saturday, doors closed at 2 P. M.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN AS first-class cook; can bone and lard; cook all kinds meat, game, &c.; is a good pastry cook; private or public; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A GOOD cook; is a first-class baker, &c.; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private boarding-house; best City reference from last employer; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., top floor, front room, rear house.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN EVERY way as capable as a man; must have a first-class family or club; references first-class and City. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK; would assist with washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at 210 East 46th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class English cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 105 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron in a small family; has two years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 East 78th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; HAS NO OBJECTION to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 87 Park av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., bell No. 12.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for her cook, whom she can recommend. Apply at No. 5 East 27th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist in washing; best of references. Apply at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan in a private family as good cook; has good references. Can be seen at No. 330 West 25th st.

COOK—OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. —By a capable, tidy, strong, willing woman, for City or country; is used to care of milk, butter, &c., if required; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO COMPEtent girls, one as cook and to assist with the washing, the other as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid; City or country; well recommended by their present employer. Apply at No. 42 West 22d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A highly-respectable woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking well; will give best recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO very excellent Scotch girls; are both capable and willing, and will do a family's work cheerfully together; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A very well recommended German girl; eighteen months' references; City or country; Inquire at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

GERMAN HELP.—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMan, a German Protestant, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do the chamber-work in a private family. Apply at the Harlem Employment Bureau, No. 2,147 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COUPLE OF SMALL girls, from fifteen to twenty years of age, assisting at general house-work, care children, chamber-work, wait, tend, &c.; City or country; small wages; good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG girl, who is willing to do all kinds of work; can do plain cooking, and is a very nice washer; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires to take charge of a house for a family during the Summer; no objection to do the washing; best references. Address Mrs. Ellen Clary, 206 West 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general house-work, or cook, wash, and iron; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 217 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR FINE Washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman, as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in that capacity, honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE PROTestant girl, who thoroughly understands her business; is also a good cook; City or country; has good recommendations. Call at 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, German; understanding her business perfectly; with City references; City or country. Call at No. 452 West 40th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, AS lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and sewing; good operator; City reference. Call at No. 116 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has the very best of reference from last employer; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
all nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of children, or an invalid in a family going to Europe; has crossed four times with present employers, and is never sea sick; will give her services for her passage. Address Adele, Box No. 215 New-York Post Office.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, POSITION AS nurse and attendant on invalid lady or child, or resident attendant in office practice; references. Only first-class physicians and their patients address "Care," Box No. 52 Astoria, Long Island, or apply at No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, FOR INFANT or invalid, who thoroughly understands her business; speaks English and French; country preferred; best recommendations. Inquire at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PERSON WHO DOES NOT speak English; is a good seamstress, and fond of children; fully trustworthy and obliging; can be well recommended. Call at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse for an infant or growing children; understands the entire charge of an infant from birth; City or country; best City reference. Apply at 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse or chamber-maid and to do sewing. Call at No. 228 5th av., under Stevens House.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; has best City reference. Apply at No. 232 East 54th st.

NURSE AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERman girl, for City or country; is of good parents, and a desirable, useful girl for any family's work. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would wait on a lady if required, or assist with chamber-work; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 5th av.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GENTLEMAN'S House. By a very respectable American woman, who thoroughly understands her duties, and is competent in every respect; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, with the best City reference; will go in the country, and assist with light chamber-work if necessary. Inquire at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS IN A private family; three years' reference from last place; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 232 West 30th st.

WAITRESS.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY would like to find a place with a family going in the country for a thoroughly competent waitress. Call at No. 41 West 20th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable married man; understands the whole care of a gentleman's place; is a first-class groom; has a perfect knowledge of horses; the best of references from last employer. Address W. K., Box No. 45 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble and temperate single young man who can drive either in City or country; is a good groom and a good hand to keep carriages and harness in order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman, as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches. Address T. K., Box No. 212 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A respectable young man, thoroughly understands his business; will work for moderate wages; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 239 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN as coachman; is a good driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses; understands the care of a garden; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, a first-class man; can furnish first-class City reference as to capability, sobriety, and trustworthiness in every respect. Call on or address for two days Coachman, 17 East 30th st.

FARM-WORK, HANDY MAN, &c.—BY A lately-landed Frenchman, aged thirty years, who can do all kinds of farm-work and gardening; handy as mason, &c.; care cattle, horses, &c.; wages low. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A good gardener and florist; understands green-houses and graperies, both hot and cold; has the very best testimonials. Address Gardener, Box No. 202 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, COMPETENT to take charge of a gentleman's place, and understands his business in all its branches; has good reference. Call on or address G. M., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

LIGHT EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN THE country by a young man aged twenty-four; best references given. Address F., No. 137 West 11th st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERman man and wife, aged twenty-six years, no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, farm-work, &c.; wife all branches of house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and nice butter-maker; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, willing and capable to turn a hand to many useful things; is good at driving or care of horses, garden, &c.; can repair furniture, &c.: has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN, AGED THIRTY-seven, who can take care and drive horses, do gardening, repair roads and walks, milk and take care of cattle, mow lawns, &c., &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET AND COOK—FOR GENTLEMAN OR club-house; has thirteen years' references from one family; is thoroughly capable and fully responsible for the position; will give satisfaction. Call at the French Office, 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

VALET.—AN INVALID GENTLEMAN WISHES AN English valet; he must be experienced and intelligent, and thoroughly recommended. Address Box No. 2,011 New-York Post Office.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN; ten years in his last place; employer gave him the highest recommendation for honesty, sobriety, capability, attentiveness, punctuality; is obliging; will make himself useful; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDish man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; good City references; City or country. Address for two days F. W., Box No. 79 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN, as waiter in a private family; is without exception one of the best waiters in the City. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has five years' City reference from his last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH WAITer-man, with first-rate City references; will go either as single or second man. Inquire at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A PLACE AS waiter in a private family; City or country. Address at present employer's, No. 39 East 21st st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINGLE Protestant young man; has the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address William, Box No. 225 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION FOR A PRACTICED telegrapher desirous of living in New-York or the vicinity. Address ALBERT R. LEEDS, Professor Chemistry, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE charge of a nursery of twenty-five children in an institution; one who has had experience preferred. Apply at No. 155 Worth st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A COMMISSION HOUSE; one who is well acquainted with the grocery trade of this City; best references required. Apply in own handwriting Box No. 1,595 Post Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE ACQUAINTED with drugs and dye-stuffs preferred. Address S. H. R., Box No. 166 Times Office, stating particulars.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
HORACE GRAY, GEORGE CABOT WARD, B. FRANK SMITH, } Executors of Richard Warren Weston.
MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
ja21-1aw6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.
RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
my6-1aw6mW* CHARLES E. PARKER,
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.
SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT, THOMAS JONES, } Executors.
mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
EDWARD ANTHONY, THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, } Executors.
m201aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874. GEORGE ACKERMAN,
f18-1aw6mW Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874. EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.
ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.
ap22-1aw6mW*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK, No. 4,091, for TEN SHARES of the NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD, issued to George Dowd. A suitable reward will be given for its return to D. M. WILCOX, No. 891 Broadway, New-York, or to GEORGE DOWD, Madison, Conn.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18
*Russia, Wednesday, July 1	Cuba, Wednesday, July 22
China, Saturday, July 4	Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1874. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, June 24
STATE OF VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA.......Wednesday, July 22

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Italia, Thursday...June 25	Europa, Saturday..July 4
Elysia, Saturday...June 27	California, Tues....July 7
Bolivia, Tuesday...June 30	Castalia, Thursday.July 9
Caledonia, Thurs'y.July 2	Anglia, Saturday...July 11

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Sat.,June 27, 3 P. M.|Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M.
Spain.......July 4, 9 A. M.|Egypt..July 18, 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS.....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday...June 27
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...July 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ....July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, July 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, July 25, 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway and pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND......June 20	COLINA..........June 6
NEDERLAND......July 13	SWITZERLAND........July 1

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND......May 27	SWITZERLAND....June 10
CYBELE........June 24	COLINA..........July 1

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..........$90	Second Cabin..........$60
Steerage..........25	Prepaid Certificates......25

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........June 13
PEMBROKE..........June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, June 30.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 14,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, June 27, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC..........June 27
COLIMA..........July 11
ALASKA..........July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship

CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, June 24.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, June 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

ATLAS..........June 26
CLARIBEL..........July 17

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ANDES..........June 26
ETNA..........July 7

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. F. v. BULOW, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, June 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 30.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, June 24
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........June 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........July 9

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S AMERICAN TOURIST TICKETS.—Messrs. Cook, Son & Jenkins, No. 261 Broadway, New-York, desire to announce that they have arranged for the benefit of American and European tourists upward of 1,200 American tours, all at reduced rates, many of them new and novel.

These tours embrace the most important sections of the United States and Canadas.

They have also arranged for America their system of hotel coupons, which for many years has been so popular in the Old World.

These coupons, which provide the best accommodation at any of the hotels on the list, are supplied only to holders of Cook's tourist tickets, are sold at $3 50 per day, and effect a clear saving to the traveler of from fifty cents to $1 per day beside guaranteeing him attention. Programme showing fares and expenses for each tour can be obtained free of charge by application.

COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MO DAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A.M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 21, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8.30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH. Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1. (Commencing June 29) Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 22d.....2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.....8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d....9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 24th.3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th..10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 25th..6:00 A. M.
Friday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th...6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 23d...10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 23d.....2:30 P. M.
Wed'sday, 24th.10:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 24th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th..11:30 A.M.	Thursday, 25th...4:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th....12:00 M.	Friday, 26th.....5:00 P. M.
Saturday, 27th..1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th...5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 28th.....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 28th.....6:30 P. M.	Monday, 29th.....7:00 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine [illegible] at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot [illegible] st., daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 6 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RENOVO HOTEL.—A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy Summer resort on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehannah River, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for boarders June 22; accommodations first-class and charges reasonable; trains leave from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 8:30 P. M. and 12 night, arriving at Renovo at 11 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at Nos. 526, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Renovo, Clinton County, Penn.

LAUREL HOUSE,

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

This celebrated resort is now open for guests.

Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—OPEN June 1. Reached by Mary Powell, J. W. Baldwin, and T. Cornell, and the Albany day boats; also by Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck, New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked by Erie and Walkill Valley Railway to the hotel.

JOHN E. LASHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawn and pleasure grounds; all appointments first-class.

P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERSIGNed, formerly of the Atlantic House, Newport, R. I., has taken for the present season the hotel at OAKLAND BEACH, Warwick, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points. Steamboat communication with Providence four times each way daily. Application by mail will receive prompt attention. GEORGE A. HAZARD, Providence, R. I.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad, within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices.

For terms, &c., address
WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.

N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

THOMSON HOUSE, AT KANE, PENN., ON THE Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, situated on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will open for Summer guests, June 22. Trains leave from the foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8:30 P. M. and 10 o'clock night, arriving at Kane at 3:25 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. For rooms and rates, apply to R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Kane, McKean County, Penn.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
June 27, 1874.
WEAVERS & BATES.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, or 957 Broadway.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors.

Board $17 50 to $21 per week.

ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, near Hudson, N. Y.—This water is universally regarded as the best combination of healthy ingredients of any in the country; fine air; beautiful grove; best references given. C. B. NASH.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

THE PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS on the bank of the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point, is now open. Terms, $12 to $18 per week. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE, MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, Penn., H. H. Palmer, Proprietor.—Desirable rooms, excellent table; all country sports; healthy, picturesque region; terms very moderate.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND Mills, Erie Railroad, two hours; now open; no bar; moderate terms to families; take 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains. OLIVER CROMWELL.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address

D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.

JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, (FORMERLY COOPER COTtage,) Long Branch, N. J., has been enlarged and refurnished; is now open. Terms reasonable.

GEORGE B. BORTON.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—This elegant Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Address JOHN R. TERRY, Laurelton, Long Island, or No. 108 Wall st., New-York.

WESTBROOK HOUSE, KINGSTON, TOWNSEND, Proprietor.—Elegant grounds, accommodations; Catskill mountain scenery; $10 weekly; leave Mary Powell, Baldwin, Cornell. Apply WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7.

LEBANON HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON.—A pleasant, cool, country home; location unsurpassed; charges moderate.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING IN THE COUNTRY? SEE prices and accommodations of all Summer resorts in *Home Journal*. Most complete list published.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHern District of Illinois.—FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Foreclosure.—The undersigned, special master appointed by the Court in the above action to take evidence and report as to the names of and amounts due to all holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway Company, hereby notifies all such bondholders to appear forthwith at his office, No. 60 Wall street, and then and there give proof of the amount of all such bonds held by them, respectively, so that the Court may enter a final decree thereupon.

JOHN SHERWOOD, Special Master,
No. 60 Wall street, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FITZ ROY PAGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Fitz Roy Page, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of July, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 15th day of June 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS for rheumatism, chronic disorders, and purifying the blood; attendance for ladies. No. 1,275 Broadway, two doors below 34th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer-woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits, and spurs, riding and driving whips.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE-CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, lap-dusters, Victoria kersey blankets, for Summer, $7 each; regular price, $12. My harness are all hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE VERY LOW, SPLENDID new silver-mounted carriage harness, English style. Also, fine new light double and single harness; all first-class harness, at No. 149 West 33d st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUPE horse, very stylish, high action, and fast; 16 hands; bright bay; warranted. Apply at MILLER'S, No. 50 West 10th st.

A FEW MORE LEFT OF THOSE CELEbrated top wagons, my own make, selling at the low price of $300 each. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner of 3d av. and 127th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
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No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

EAST 61ST ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK—A private family, owning their house, no other boarders, would let, with board, their entire second floor, with exclusive use of bath, closets, &c., on the floor, to a small family who would be permanent, at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,793, Post Office. First-class references exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; apartments can be secured for the Winter.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST ST.—CONVENIENT TO Elevated Railroad depot, Broadway stages, and cars, handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transient or permanent parties taken; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; references.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single room. No. 36 East 20th st.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th Avs.—Good accommodations, with first-class board, for good class people only, $2 and $2 50 per day; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS AND ONE SINgle room at Mrs. R. H. JENKING'S. A few table boarders accommodated. No. 33 East 23d st.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.; elegantly-furnished double and single rooms, with or without board; delightful airy location; reference.

BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS NEAR CENtral Park, may be obtained, with board, in the elegant residence No. 26 East 50th st.; unexceptionable references.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT and back rooms, third floor, with board; Summer prices; references.

NO. 4 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND STORY rooms, with or without board; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD at Summer prices; references exchanged. No. 51 East 21st st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Country board, at the farm-house of George A. Newcomb, Union Society, Greene County, New-York. Terms, $7 per week.

References—Rev. Mr. Brown, at chapel, No. 408 East 19th st., at 2 P. M., except Saturdays and Mondays, and John F. Jenne, No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City.

GENEROUS BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove; cool, airy rooms; location high, air invigorating; eggs, milk, vegetables, all fresh; piano; terms $6; accessible by daily express, connecting with day boats at Catskill; three hours drive. For particulars inquire of Dr. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st., or address J. BATES, Cooksburg.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED AT A pleasant farm house in the Catskill Mountains, twenty-three miles from the landing; terms, $7 per week. Address DAVID DAVIS, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y. Refers to George Wilson, No. 63 William st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD.—A FEW persons can be accommodated with board at one of the most delightful residences in this charming place; house large, within five minutes' of depot, overlooking the Sound, and has modern improvements; grounds well shaded; fruit, &c., in abundance. Particulars with COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—EXCELLENT BOARD, extra large rooms, delightful situation; croquet lawn, garden, stabling, &c.; terms from $8, $10, $12, $15, each. Address Mrs. A., Post office, or South st., Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—MORRISTOWN, N. J.; FIRST class board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from June 25; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR a few more families at elegant WAGNER MANSION; mountain air, boating, fishing, croquet lawn. $10 and upwards. References. Apply to B., Tyson's, No. 745 6th av.

A COOL, PLEASANT PLACE TO BOARD, IN New-Jersey, one hour from New-York; few minutes from station; plenty of shade, high and healthy; large airy rooms and piazza; good table; beautiful drives to salt water. Inquire at No. 45 Cliff st., second floor.

PERSONS LOOKING FOR PLEASANT, AIRY rooms, shady grounds, fine drives, with good board, boating, and fishing facilities, can find them at a farm-house near Bridghampton. Address M. R., Watermills, Long Island.

GOOD BOARD MAY BE HAD AT A FARM-house, one and a half hours from New-York on Morris and Essex Railroad, convenient to depot; terms moderate. Address Box No. 43 New-Providence, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A NOTED SUMMER REsort.—Farm-house, five rooms; good board, pure air, mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply at once to J. C. WALKER, Manchester, Vt.

FIFTEEN BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board at farm-house near Catskill Mountains; price, $10. Address C. BLOOM, Catskill.

LIBERAL BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT Montclair, fifteen minutes' walk from depot; airy rooms on second floor; shady grounds. Apply at No. 45 5th av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—APARTMENTS AND BOARD TO ACcommodate a gentleman, wife, child, and nurse with private table; country within one hour of New-York preferred. Address, stating terms, location, &c., E. H. S., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$9,000 CASH, AND $4,000 ADDITIONAL in four months, will net twenty to twenty-five per cent. annual profit, in manufacturing and jobbing metal goods in this City. Advertiser will arrange with special or active partner, (active preferred,) on above basis. Parties having the money, and wishing good business investment, address INVESTMENT, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A NUMBER OF BLACK-walnut, reversible back, Sunday-school, or lecture-room seats for sale at a sacrifice, 5 feet 4 inches long; are thoroughly well seasoned, and very handsome in color, and in excellent condition; may be seen in Chapel of Christ Church, corner Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. For particulars apply to HENRY DALLEY, JR, No. 115 Liberty st., New-York.

BLUE-STONE DEALERS AND QUARRYMEN.—Chance to get business stock stone near by quarry; will produce largely; in working order; little money; long lease. J. G. DAVISON, Room No. 12, No. 202 Broadway.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

MONOPOLY OF GREAT MAGNITUDE—A GENtleman with $8,000 or $10,000 to introduce the most useful article of its kind in the land. Residence No. 238 West 44th st., 3 to 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN NEW-YORK.

P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE,
THE GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
THE GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS,

produced at an expense of $50,000, and truthfully representing the MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD FOR NINE CENTURIES.

The Banners, Wardrobe, and every Appointment are historical.

NO MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD should fail to see it. The brilliant and closely-contested HURDLE AND FLAT RACES, by the leading ladies of the Hippodrome, are now surrounded with additional interest by reason of the arrival of thirty new English running horses, forwarded direct by Mr. Robert Fillingham, the London agent. Among these are the following renowned racers of the English turf:

WEBSTER,	GLENCOE,
LADY ELIZABETH,	CASTOR,
MACARONI,	MORNING STAR,
HERMIT,	ADMIRATION,
BLUE GOWN,	SEPTIME,
VIXEN,	KATHLEEN,
BONNY QUEEN,	SATISFACTION,
LADY GERTRUDE,	DARLINGTON,
VILLAGE LASS,	BOBOLINK.

It should be understood that each and all of the several HURDLE, FLAT, AND JOCKEY RACES are bona fide contests of speed, and are run afternoon and evening by the most noted running stock of GREAT BRITAIN. The lady winning the greatest number of races during the present week will be honored with a public presentation of an appropriate prize on Saturday evening, June 27. The Arabian and American horses are used in the GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS, and are seen to special advantage in the thrilling ROMAN CHARIOT AND STANDING RACES.

To admirers of the turf this week's programme offers special attractions, among which is a spirited contest to sulky of the celebrated trotters

DAN CASTELLO and BILLY UTLER.

Elephant, Camel, Pony, Monkey, Wheelbarrow, Sack, and Scrub races every afternoon and evening.

MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN, is now performing her marvelous feats at each exhibition, using a single wire extending the length of the Hippodrome. Among these wonderful mid-air evolutions is the daring ride upon a velocipede.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC WEEK, commencing Friday evening, June 26, continued six days, afternoon and evening. The various games are in ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PROGRAMME.

WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE.

Open at 1:30 and 7 P. M. GRAND PROCESSION moves at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. SKELETON HAND.

RENEWED SUCCESS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.	The new sensation drama entitled, THE SKELETON HAND, as originally produced at this establishment.	EVERY EVENING AT 8.

MONDAY, June 29, first appearance here of Hon. W. F. CODY, better known as BUFFALO BILL, in the great sensation, THE SCOUT OF THE PLAINS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager

MONDAY EVENING, June 22,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

The last London sensation,

A WOMAN OF THE WORLD.

All the old favorites in the cast.

Miss MAGGIE WESTON, Change Vocalist.
The CARROLLS, in Musical Mixtures.
FRANK JONES in Eccentric Banjo Solos.

New farce, entitled

A RACE FOR DINNER.

This week everything new, fresh, and sparkling.

In active preparation, an original sensation drama, SUNBEAM.

THE COLOSSEUM,

Broadway and 35th st., open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10.

LONDON BY NIGHT.
LONDON BY NIGHT.
THE EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF A MIDNIGHT THUNDER STORM.
LIGHTNING, THUNDER, AND RAIN.

Prof. TOBIN'S INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING LECTURES, and numerous other attractions.

Admission, $1; no extras; chidren half price.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Lessee.

THIS and EVERY NIGHT during the WEEK, and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2.

THE TWO SISTERS; OR, THE DEFORMED,

A new local play; scenes in City life.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, 171st st. and Kingsbridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. The school will remain open during vacation, and the pupils will receive instruction during certain hours of the day. Terms moderate. V. PREVOST, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

PROF. J. M. HAWKINS, NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, has a class of students to make up conditions, or to prepare for the Fall examinations of Columbia and other colleges; refers to President Barnard. Apply by mail or call at the above address.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

SPANISH LESSONS BY A PROFESSOR speaking German and English; commercial correspondence. Address Prof. MENDOZA, Post Office Box No. 51, New-York.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORner 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

ENGINEERING.—COMPLETE LESSONS; DRAWing and mathematics. Address Prof. VERGNES, No. 1,275 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NORTH GERMAN LADY, who speaks fluently and teaches German, French, and English; teaches also first-class music, (being a good player,) geography, history, arithmetic, drawing, fancy work; first-rate references and examination testimonials. Address Miss R., Box No. 915 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

Important sale of high class

Oil Paintings,

the recent importation of Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, Jr.

To be sold at auction,

at the Art Gallery,

No. 60 Liberty st.,

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 25 AND 26,

at 12:30 o'clock each day.

Now on exhibition. EDWARD SCHENCK.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CRONEY and LORENZO TUTTLE, bankrupts.—No. 4,547.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that on the 15th day of July, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. three hundred and twenty-two (322) Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, he will sell at public auction all the right, title, and interest of the said Lorenzo Tuttle in the estate of Betsey Kinner, late of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased. Also, a large number of debts, accounts, and claims, owing by various parties to the said George W. Croney and Lorenzo Tuttle as partners, under the name and firm of Croney & Tuttle, the bankrupts above named, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of six hundred dollars or thereabouts. The particulars of which can be ascertained by inquiry of the undersigned at his office, No. 753 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or at the office of the Register aforesaid, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the day of said sale.—Dated June 22, 1874. ABRAHAM LENT,

Assignee, &c., of Croney & Tuttle, bankrupts.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell

25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP OBERDORFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 29 Burling slip, on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, at 12 M., the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dress stands, sewing-machines, dress goods, safe, counters, &c., &c.—Dated New-York City, June 19, 1874.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK
Of the engagement of
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Will be presented a new dramatization of Mrs. Wood's very popular emotional romance of

EAST LYNNE,

With

Miss Le Clercq in the dual characters of { Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

ONLY "EAST LYNNE" MATINEE, SATURDAY, June 27.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON.

Every evening at 8 and Saturday matinée at 1:30, will be presented with a

BRILLIANT CAST,

Mr. Bartley Campbell's highly successful play,

PERIL;

OR,

LOVE AT LONG BRANCH.

Characters by Messrs. McKEE RANKIN, M. C. KENNEDY, H. W. MONTGOMERY, BELVIL RYAN, H. W. MITCHELL, E. S. RUSSELL, EDWARD MARBLE, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, and Misses ADA GILMAN, MAY ROBERTS, and AUGUSTA RAYMOND.

New scenery by Mr. Richard Marston,
ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH.
A VIEW OF THE CITY BY THE SEA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1874.

ANNUAL BENEFIT OF

DAN BRYANT.

On which occasion he will appear in IRISH COMEDY and original ETHIOPIAN SPECIALTIES, assisted by several TALENTED DRAMATIC ARTISTS, together with the world-renowned BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

The performance will commence with Brougham's IRISH EMIGRANT.

TIM O'BRIEN, first time in five years in this City, DAN BRYANT, other characters by George De Vere, W. H. Bokee, C. Villers, G. L. Comstock, Miss Ada Monk, Mrs. A. Hind, and Miss C. Thompson.

After which

SCHOOL, BY THE BRYANTS,
BALLAD, BY EUGENE.
followed by the celebrated Song and Dance,
"SHOO FLY."
DAN BRYANT and DAVE REED.
ORATION, BY UNSWORTH,

and the performance will conclude with the great Bryant Hibernian specialty of

HANDY ANDY.

HANDY ANDY (with Irish song and Jig)...DAN BRYANT
Oonah Rooney (with song)..........Miss Marion Fiske

Doors open at 7:15 P. M. Commences at 8 precisely.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THURSDAY.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST except the tickets issued for this occasion to the press.

THEO. THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, at 8.

THEODORE THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT,

when among other novelties will be performed TONE-PICTURES, for Orchestra, (new,) CARL-STOKER, To Schiller's poem, "The Song of the Bell."

Bulwer's translation of the poem will be read by Miss KATE FIELD.

ADMISSION TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra; can be had ON AND AFTER MONDAY at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at No. 701 Broadway, and at the office of Central Park Garden.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE

COURT OF DEATH.

BY REMBRANDT PEALE.

On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.

Dr. COLTON will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.

Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers*, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7⅓ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organ.

GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that the following is a description of the respective names used and private mark or marks branded or stamped by the undersigned (respectively engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors) on their respective butts, hogsheads, barrels, half-barrels, casks, half-casks, quarter-casks, and kegs, and this is filed under and in pursuance of an act entitled an "Act in relation to the sale, use, and disposition of butts, hogsheads, barrels, casks, or kegs used in the manufacture of malt liquor," passed April 22, 1864, by the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 276, Session laws of 1864:

Manufacturers' Name.	Brand and Stamp.
FLANAGAN & WALLACE.	H. Howard & Co., Cornwall, N. Y. Flanagan, Wallace & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. Wm. R. Lawrence & Co., New-York. B. Johnson, New-York. Jessup, Cole & Postley, N. Y. H. Howard & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. R. Cole & Co., New-York. Flanagan, Wallace & Co., New-York. Flanagan & Wallace, N. Y.
DAVID JONES.	D. Jones, New-York.
C. P. HAWKINS.	C. P. Hawkins, N. Y.
HADDOCK & LANGDON.	Pead Bros., Troy, N. Y. M. P. Read, New-York. T. T. Read, New-York. Haddock & Langdon, N. Y.
TRACY & RUSSELL.	E. Tracy, Lansingburgh. Tracy & Russell, New-York. A. McLachlan, N. Y. H. Bowler, Troy, N. Y.
MACPHERSON SMITH & DONALD SMITH.	Smith & Brother, N. Y. MacPherson Smith & Donald Smith.
HENRY F. COX.	H. F. Cox, New-York. H. F. Cox, Jersey City. S. Wescott, New-York.
HENRY FERRIS & SONS.	Henry Ferris, New-York. H. Ferris & Son, New-York. Ferris & Son, New-York. H. Ferris, New-York, Steam Ale. H. Ferris & Sons, N. Y.
BETZ & CO.	Betz & Co. Clausen & Betz.
T. C. LYMAN & CO.	Henry Howard, New-York. T. C. Lyman & Co., New-York.
MILBANK BROTHERS.	Milbank Bros., New-York. C. & S. Milbank, New-York. Milbank.
T. BEVERIDGE & CO.	J. Bevridge & Co., Newburgh. T. Beveridge & Co., Newburgh.
AMSDELL BROS.	Amsdell Bros., Albany.
CLAUSEN & BAUR.	Clausen & Baur, New-York.
P. BALLANTINE & SONS.	P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark.
HOWARD & FULLER.	Howard & Fuller, Brooklyn.
M. VASSAR & CO.	M. Vassar & Co., Poughkeepsie Ale.
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	G. & D., N. Y. J. G. Gottsberger, New-York.
H. CLAUSEN & SON.	H. Clausen, New-York. H. Clausen & Son, New-York. H. C. & Son, N. Y. H. Clausen & Son, N. Y. Henry Clausen, New-York.
W. A. MILES & CO.	Wm. B. Miles, New-York. W. B. & A. Miles, New-York. W. A. Miles & Co., New-York.
JOHN F. BOTTMANN.	Rottman & Eckhoff, N. Y. J. F. Rottmann, N. Y. Atlantic Brewery.
TAYLOR & SON.	Taylor & Son., Albany Imperial Ale. J. Taylor & Sons., Albany Imperial Ale.
HERMAN KOEHLER.	Herman Koehler, N. Y. Herman Koehler. Koehler Bros., New-York Koehler Brothers. H. Harmen, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made by "The Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company," an incorporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, having its chief business office at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, N. Y., at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to be held at the Chambers of Hon. George A. Hardin, Justice, in the village of Little Falls, said County of Herkimer, on the 30th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said incorporation to assume the corporate name of "REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY."

Dated at ILION, N. Y., May 11, 1874.

PHILO REMINGTON,
President of said Incorporation.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, Attorney, Ilion, N. Y.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INDICTED POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE TRIAL POSTPONED IN THE ABSENCE OF OLIVER CHARLICK.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded, yesterday morning, by a large number of interested spectators, among whom were John Kelly and several other members of the Tammany General Committee. The cause of such an assemblage was the expected trial of Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner for violation of the Election laws, which was set down for trial before Judge Brady yesterday. After the Judge had taken his seat, District Attorney Phelps said that the trial of Police Commissioners Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner had been fixed for that morning. He was informed by the Attorney General on Monday last that, in pursuance of an order from the Supreme Court, he (the Attorney General) was to assume control of the prosecution, and consequently the District Attorney was no longer in charge of the case. Mr. Peckham had also retired from the prosecution, leaving the sole charge with the Attorney General.

Mr. Fairfield, Deputy Attorney General, said that he represented the Attorney General in this case, and that he was authorized to nominate as associate counsel Messrs. Fellows and Wingate. He moved that the trial of Oliver Charlick be proceeded with.

Mr. Fellows said they would first try him on the indictment charging him with having interfered with one Sheridan, an inspector of election.

The Clerk then called the roll of jurors, after which Ex-Judge Fullerton said that Charlick was not present, and counsel did not know if he would be in attendance. His associate had not been able to communicate with Charlick, but counsel understood that Mr. Charlick had sent word to Mr. Hall a few days ago stating that he could not be present at the trial, as he was prostrated by sickness. Counsel asked to have the case adjourned until to-day.

Mr. Fellows said that Judge Fullerton was not authorized to appear for Charlick. He understood that he was only counsel for Mr. Gardner. Why Charlick was not present he could not say. He had two clerks trying to find him, but they failed. Counsel was informed that Charlick was seen at a place of public resort on Sunday last.

Judge Fullerton said he appeared for Charlick as well as for Gardner. He was anxious to have the case tried, and if Mr. Charlick is not able to appear next day he would endeavor to get a power of attorney from him to proceed to trial.

Judge Brady said he would adjourn the case until 11 o'clock this morning, and he directed all the witnesses and jurors to be in attendance at that hour. The court then adjourned.

Shortly after the adjournment of the court Charlick walked in, with a large umbrella in one hand and a fan in the other. He appeared to be greatly surprised at the adjournment of the court. He appeared to be in perfect health and felt utterly indifferent about the whole proceeding.

THE DOG WAR.

The additions made yesterday to the canine captives at Alderman Morris' dog prison, in West Thirty-seventh street, were only fifty, notwithstanding the fact that Manager Marriott was disposed to receive others at any time during the forenoon. This dullness in the business is attributed by Mr. Marriott either to a misunderstanding among members of the dog-catching fraternity that he is still held in bondage by the authorities for his alleged cruelty to the animals, or to an ingenious practice among Mr. Bergh's men of meeting boys in the streets on their way to the pound with dogs, and cutting the captives loose. This information, Mr. Marriott alleges, was imparted to him, much to his amusement, by "one of Mr. Bergh's shadows," as the pound master called an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Yesterday's captives were inconsolable in their captivity, and kept up an incessant growling; their voices becoming particularly loud on the appearance of visitors, or when a crowd of idle curiosity seekers gathered around the entrance to the kennel. One of the animals received in the morning was subsequently redeemed by his master, who gladly paid the fine and departed, happy in the possession of his pet, who reciprocated the affection cordially. Many of the chains holding the animals to the floor have now become more or less damaged and shortened by breakage, and it is not an unusual occurrence on the opening of the institution to find two or three of the canines roaming about the inclosure or making frantic endeavors to escape. A large number of the leather collars have also been broken, and thin cords have been substituted in their stead, which cut into the necks of the poor beasts until they are rendered raw and sore. The writer yesterday counted as many as thirty-seven dogs suffering in this manner. As to the quality of the animals lately received at the pound, although by no means well bred, they are of a better class than those first brought there. The scarcity of the mongrels has become a source of great annoyance to the catchers, whose occupation is gone. A new plan of the catchers is to appropriate pet dogs found playing with children. The dogs received on Monday will be put to death this morning, Mr. Bergh and Prof. Doremus personally superintending the execution. The zinc lining to the tank, suggested in order to prevent the escape of the deadly gas, has not yet been applied, and on that account Mr. Marriott thinks that the operation will be no more successful than former attempts.

A YOUNG GIRL SHOT BY HER BROTHER.

Intense excitement was created in the neighborhood of Camden street, Newark, N. J., on Monday night, by an attempt on the part of a young man named John H. Huber to murder his sister. The young lady, who resided at No. 164 Camden street, was attached to a young man to whom her brother objected, and frequent quarrels took place in consequence. About 12 o'clock on Monday night, Huber went to the house and asked for his sister, whom he said he was very anxious to see. Mrs. Wehrle, the lady of the house, conducted him to the young lady's apartment, on entering which Huber stepped directly over to the bedside, and repeated: "Are you my sister." Receiving no reply, he deliberately drew a revolver, and, pointing it at the head of the sleeping girl, fired before Mrs. Wehrle could do anything to prevent it. The noise of the report awakened Mr. Wehrle, who rushed into the room and seized Huber. The latter shook Wehrle off, and then, pointing the weapon at him, said, "Here's another one for you." Wehrle cried out, "See my children!" when Huber lowered the revolver and rushed from the house. He was subsequently arrested by Sergeant Ringleib in South Orange avenue. On his way to the station house Huber said if he had known the Sergeant was an officer he would have shot himself. He also said that when arrested he was on his way back to the house, where, if he had found his sister still alive, he would have shot her again, and then taken his own life. Huber also said that he had made up his mind several weeks ago to kill his sister because of her attachment, and had procured the pistol for that purpose. The prisoner was locked in the cell known as the "murderer's" cell, and a close watch kept upon him. Soon after the doorman discovered him in the act of preparation to commit suicide by hanging. He seemed to be utterly unconcerned during the night, but next morning, on realizing his position, he was overcome with grief, and could not be quieted. The physician who attended Miss Huber found that the ball had entered her forehead just above the right eye, and it is feared that it penetrated her brain. She is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of her recovery. Mr. Wehrle states that Miss Huber's admirer is Carl Volkenwitz, who works in the same shop with Huber. He was introduced to Miss Huber by her brother, but a short time ago the men quarreled, and then Huber forbade Volkenwitz from visiting his sister any longer, and tried to persuade her not to receive his visits. Huber is twenty-three years old, and his sister nineteen.

A WINE MERCHANT ROBBED.

On the evening of the 15th inst. Mr. James J. Phelan, of the firm of Phelan & Duval, wine importers, at No. 22 South William street, while in South street, near Roosevelt, was robbed of a pocket-book containing $865 in greenbacks, a number of drafts and notes, and a railroad ticket for San Francisco, which he had purchased the day before for $139 50. Mr. Phelan reported his loss to Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, and Detective Golden was detailed to investigate the affair. No clue to the theft was obtained until a few days since one Patrick Murphy, who describes himself as a speculator, called at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and offered for sale the identical ticket stolen from Mr. Phelan. The ticket, which had been stopped by Mr. Phelan, was held at the office, and at the request of Murphy a receipt for the same was given him. Becoming convinced that the robbery had been accomplished by Fourth Ward thieves, Golden called on Capt. Ulman, of the Fourth Precinct, and procured the services of Detective Mahony, of that precinct. Search was then instituted for Murphy, and he was arrested on Monday evening. In his possession was found the receipt for the railroad ticket, and in explanation he stated that he had received the ticket from a well-known Fourth Ward thief, for the purpose of selling it. Murphy was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, yesterday, and was remanded to Police Head-quarters to await examination.

THE NEW STEAMER CITY OF PEKIN.

The magnificent sister ships City of Pekin and City of Tokio, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Line, are being rapidly finished off at the Morgan Iron Works, foot of Eighth street, East River. On the City of Pekin, which will be first got ready for sea, over 300 workmen are employed, and the work is progressing rapidly. The iron-work is being supplied with commendable dispatch, and the wood workmanship and upholstery, which are simply magnificent, are beginning to form an attractive feature in the ship's appearance. The dining-saloon, which is 36 by 47 feet, is amidships; the elegant sideboards, lounges, fluted columns with Corinthian capitals, and mirrors present a magnificent appearance. The ladies' saloon is elaborately fitted up. The smoking-room (32 by 17) and Captain's office, on the main deck, are airy and luxurious compartments, finished in the highest style of art. There will be accommodations for 160 cabin and 1,800 steerage passengers. The Pekin is provided with all the improved steering apparatus in both pilot-houses. The rigging will be put in immediately, and it is expected that the ship will be ready to leave port toward the end of July.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

The June Meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association was brought to a close yesterday. Never has there been such a crowd at this course as that gathered on this occasion, and it looked more like a gala day at Jerome Park than a trotting meeting. The cause of the gathering was the contest between Judge Fullerton and Goldsmith Maid, for the purse of $3,500. Mr. Humphrey, the owner of Judge Fullerton, was of the opinion that the horse had been tampered with. At any rate he could not live the great pace with Goldsmith Maid more than half a mile, and quitted before attempting the ascent of the hill on the lower turn. At the termination of the first heat the spectators manifested their disappointment by hissing. The details of the sport are given below.

FIRST HEAT.—Eight times did they attempt to get away, but without success, one or the other coming to the front. On the ninth score they were sent away, with Fullerton a length in the lead, which he increased to two lengths as they went round the turn. The pace was terrific, and the Maid began closing on the leader. When they passed the quarter pole, in 33½ seconds, the Maid was at Fullerton's wheel. They began the journey down the back-stretch at an increased rate of speed, and the Maid was in the act of passing Fullerton when she left her feet and fell back two lengths. She soon got settled to her work and again closed upon her competitor. When they reached the half-mile pole the Maid once more had her nose at Fullerton's wheel. The time was 1:06¼, which is at the rate of 1:12½ to the mile. Round the lower turn the Maid, with immense strides, reached Fullerton's head, and when they ascended the hill she shot two lengths in front, and increased the lead to three lengths at the three-quarter pole. Mace finding it impossible to win the heat, brought Fullerton to a mere jog; and Doble, looking behind him, seeing how easy a thing he had, also took the Maid in hand, and they both jogged under the score in 2:26, the Maid six lengths in front. This unsatisfactory termination of the heat so displeased the spectators that both the drivers were hissed as they passed the grand stand.

SECOND HEAT.—Fullerton still had supporters, and in the pools he brought $25 against $100 for the Maid. They received the word on the second trial, with the Maid half a length in front. She broke on the turn, but Doble got her down to her work immediately, and she was two lengths in front of Fullerton in a twinkling. She passed the quarter-pole in 33 seconds, three lengths in the lead. On the back-stretch she increased her lead to four lengths, by which distance she passed the half-mile pole in 1:07½. When they began climbing the hill Fullerton left his feet, and the Maid increased her lead to six lengths at the three-quarters. Here Fullerton went to pieces for the second time, and defied the efforts of Mace to get him on his stride. The Maid could have distanced him, but Doble pulled her up and jogged home in 2:27½.

THIRD HEAT.—They were off on the first attempt, with the Maid in the lead. She made two breaks going round the turn, and Fullerton collared her and then led her a neck past the quarter pole in 33¾ seconds. As they went along the back stretch the Maid soon forged to the front, and was three lengths in the van at the half-mile pole, in 1:07. As they began to climb the hill Fullerton made an effort and got a little closer to the Maid at the three-quarter pole, but from this point to the goal the great mare had it all her own way, and won the heat and race by four lengths, in 2:23. The spectators were greatly disappointed at so tame a contest, after what had transpired at the meeting of the Prospect Park Association a few weeks ago. Fullerton, however, was evidently "off," and could not keep up his speed. The following is the summary:

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrissania.—Third day of the June meeting, Tuesday, June 23.—Purse $3,500; free for all horses; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

H. N. Smith's b. m. Goldsmith Maid. (Doble)	1	1	1
W. H. Humphrey's ch. g. Judge Fullerton. (B. Mace)	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	33½	1:06¼	2:26
Second heat	33	1:07½	2:27½
Third heat	33¾	1:07	2:23

SECOND RACE.

The second affair was a purse of $500 for horses that had never beaten 2:31, in which there were ten entries and six starters, viz: John Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman; W. C. Tremble's br. m. Lady Fisk; Dan Mace's gr. m. Heatherbloom; W. E. Weeks' gr. g. Tanner Boy; John Chambers' b. m. Molsey, and George N. Ferguson's b. m. Miss Miller. In the pools Tanner Boy was a great favorite, he bringing $100, Lady Dahlman $50, and the field $45. In the first heat Molsey led to the half-mile pole, but on the lower turn she broke badly, and Tanner Boy came immediately to the front, and won the heat by two lengths in 2:29½. In the second heat Tanner Boy went to the front after receiving the word, and, though closely pressed by Heatherbloom round to the lower turn, he trotted steadily, and won the heat without trouble by more than a length in 2:27. The third heat was easily captured by Tanner, and thus ended the race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $500 for horses that had never beaten 2:31, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $250 to first, $150 to second, and $100 to third horse.

W. E. Week's gr. g. Tanner Boy	1	1	1
George N. Ferguson's b. m. Miss Miller	2	4	2
D. Mace's gr. m. Heatherbloom	5	2	5
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman	3	3	3
J. Chamber's b. m. Molsey	4	5	4
W. C. Trimble's br. m. Lady Fisk	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half	Mile.
First heat	35	1:10½	2:29½
Second heat	35½	1:12	2:27
Third heat	38	1:13	2:31

SAME DAY—Match $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake	Received forfeit.
D. Pfifer's br. g. Brown George	Paid forfeit.

THE PLATFORD HOMICIDE.

The trial of Philip Kleinman, for the murder of William Platford, was concluded yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. After the court was opened counsel continued his summing up for the defense. He argued that flight of the accused was not to be regarded as conclusive of guilt. It was true the accused had wandered into Jamaica, but that was the result of excitement and confusion of ideas likely to occur in the case of a poor and ignorant man.

District Attorney Winslow, in presenting the case for the prosecution to the jury, said that one fact stood out in this case clear and uncontradicted; that William Platford lost his life by the hands of the prisoner. There was not a particle of evidence to show that he had struck a single blow in the whole affray in Moore street on the 23d of May last. The first portion of evidence showed that he was of a peaceful and kindly nature. Certainly the accused was not justifiable for using his knife until he had tried his fists, or until he had retreated as far as possible. He dwelt upon the flight of the prisoner to the Jamaica woods as evidence of a sense of guilt.

Judge Pratt in charging the jury said that the testimony was contradictory to some extent, and such differences were to be judged of, and the probable truth of the affair arrived at by a balancing of all the circumstances in the case, and the manner of the witnesses. The Court read and explained the legal definitions of the other degrees of homicide, and left the jury to determine from the evidence and circumstances of the case under which definition the issue submitted to them for their verdict properly fell.

After an absence of fifteen minutes the jury returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Judge Pratt then sentenced Kleinman to State Prison for three years and six months, with hard labor.

MILITARY VISITORS FROM BOSTON.

The First Battalion Light Artillery of Boston, Major D. H. Follett commanding, will arrive in this City to-morrow morning. The Twenty-second Regiment will receive them at Pier No. 28 North River, at 10 A. M., and escort them to the City Hall Park, where they will pass in review before the Mayor. The line of march will then be taken up Broadway to Fourteenth street, thence through Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, to Madison avenue to Fifth avenue via Thirty-fourth street, thence to Fourteenth street, returning through Broadway to Eighth street, dismissing at Tompkins square. At 2 P. M. the Twenty-second Regiment, with its guests, will proceed to Creedmoor, in acceptance of an invitation from Col. Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, whose command will practice rifle-shooting on that day. On returning to the City Major Follett will hold a reception at 9 P. M. at the Grand Central Hotel. On Friday, from 10 until 12 A. M., the battalion will give an exhibition drill in Tompkins square, when a series of evolutions will be performed. At 2 P. M. the battalion will be reviewed by Major Gen. Shaler, after which the visitors will take their departure, parading down Broadway, through Maiden lane, William, Wall, Broad, and Beaver streets, returning to Pier No. 28 at 5 P. M., from whence they will embark on the Fall River steamer for Boston.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Dennis Sullivan, a youthful pickpocket, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge.... Patrick McGinness and John Duffy pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Duffy was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, and McGinness was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the same institution.... Peter Dants and Herman Pohner pleaded guilty to an attempted larceny from the person, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for two years.... John Kelly pleaded guilty to burglary and was sent to State Prison for five years.... John Sullivan, for stealing a watch and chain, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

A PLOT DISCOVERED.

SEVERAL PRISONERS IN THE HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) PENITENTIARY STEAL A KEEPER'S REVOLVER—A DESPERATE PLAN FRUSTRATED.

Yesterday, Warden Post, of the Hudson County (N. J.) Penitentiary, at Snake Hill, discovered a deep-laid plot on the part of four of the prisoners to murder the night watchman and release all the inmates of the institution, to the number of about 300. About a month ago Hartman Vreeland, one of the under-keepers, lost his revolver while in charge of a gang of convicts, and although the most thorough search was made the weapon could not be found. It was suspected that one of the gang in Vreeland's charge had got possession of the revolver, and a close watch was kept upon them, but nothing could be discovered. Among the gang was one Rudolph Pahud, a hardened criminal from Hoboken, who was serving a five-year term for burglary. He had already served a term in State Prison. He has two years yet to serve. Pahud and three others, named Howard Flint, Oscar Perkins, and a sailor named Leonard, were more strongly suspected than the others and a closer watch kept upon them. Warden Post's observation led him to believe that this quartet was engaged in a plot of some sort, and yesterday it was determined to make a thorough examination of their cells. The Warden, with Under-keeper Miller and two assistants, commenced the examination, but found nothing suspicious until they came to Pahud's cell, which adjoined the black cell, where refractory prisoners are confined. Here, upon sounding the upper right hand corner, a hollow sound was emitted, and further examination revealed a square hole dug in the brick wall, in which were concealed cold chisels, hammers, and other implements. The hole had been neatly covered with a piece of paper whitewashed so as to resemble the interior of the cell. The four men were immediately brought into the building and confined in separate cells. Then they were conducted one by one to the Warden's office and closely questioned. From Flint, on whose person the missing revolver was found, the Warden learned the full particulars of the desperate plot. When they were coming in from work last night Flint was to pass the weapon to Pahud and Leonard was to create a disturbance in the corridor so as to be confined in the black cell. Then, when no one but night watchman Pierce was on duty, Pahud was to break through the remaining thickness of the wall in his cell and pass the revolver through the hole to Leonard. This accomplished, the latter would call the watchman to give him a drink of water, which would necessitate the opening of the door of his cell, and as soon as it was opened he would shoot the watchman and take the keys from him and proceed to liberate his accomplices first and then all the other prisoners in the institution. From the desperate character of the men concerned in the plot it is thought they would not have had any scruples about committing the murder necessary to carry it out successfully. The shackles on Pahud's ankles were found to have been nearly filed through and the space filled up with putty and shoemaker's wax. A ball and chain has been put upon each of the desperadoes, and they will be put on a diet of bread and water.

CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS ON WARD'S ISLAND—THE EXPLOSIVE POWER OF DYNAMITE.

The corps of Sappers and Miners of the Fire Department carried out a number of interesting experiments yesterday, at Ward's Island. These experiments were intended to illustrate the explosive force of dynamite in the matter of blowing down the walls of buildings. The practical utility of dynamite as an explosive agent would come into effect in the case of a large fire, when it would be necessary to circumscribe its area by blowing up buildings or blocks of buildings. In the use of dynamite for this purpose no mining process is necessary. It is merely suspended against the wall of the building intended to be destroyed, and is then exploded by electricity. One peculiarity about it is, that it cannot be exploded by any concussion. It may be handled without the slightest risk, and may be even burned in the fire without any explosive effect. Yesterday's experiments were witnessed by a large number of gentlemen interested in these matters. The Mayor and several members of the Common Council, the Commissioners of the Fire Department, the Chief Engineers of the Boston and Brooklyn Fire Departments, and a large number of gentlemen representing the Board of Underwriters, were among those present. The party left the pier at the foot of Twenty sixth street, East River, at 3:30 o'clock, by the steamer Minnahanonck, and proceeded to Ward's Island, where the corps of Sappers and Miners had made everything ready for the experiments. Everything was carried out under the instructions of Mr. J. H. Streedinger, the instructor of the corps. Several brick walls had been built for the purpose of the experiments. These were of various degrees of strength, being eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty, twenty-eight, thirty-two, and thirty-six inches thick. The first experiment, which was tried on a twenty inch wall, was of a comparative kind. In the first instance a cubical box, containing sixty pounds of mining powder, was suspended against the wall, and was fired by means of a fuse. The only result was the blackening of the wall. A box containing six pounds of dynamite was then tried in a similar way, and the electric battery having been applied, the dynamite exploded with a loud report, and made a hole clean through the wall. The dynamite was then successively tried with the several walls. It was applied in the shape of a cartridge, which was suspended at an elevation of about four feet from the ground. In every case the moment the battery was brought into use the walls were shattered into fragments. The experiment of cutting through a floor composed of planks and tiers of beams set in a twelve-inch wall, resulted in the total demolition of the structure. The advantages of tamped charges were shown by an experiment on the remaining portion of the eight-inch wall. The cartridge used was one inch in thickness, and was covered with sand. The explosion was not so loud in this case, but the results were equally destructive. It was also shown that cartridges will not explode when exposed to fire, if the shells are composed of the proper materials, and this was illustrated by burning one half of a cartridge and exploding the remaining half by electricity. The experiments were brought to a conclusion by the simultaneous destruction of the remaining portion of the walls previously operated on. The report was an exceedingly loud one, and was accompanied by a shower of bricks. Although it is held that dynamite, when exploded, sends a wall in the opposite direction to that in which it is placed, yet it is certain that there was a departure from the rule yesterday, a quantity of bricks having been carried to where the spectators were standing, some 400 feet away.

SCULLERS' RACE FOR THE CONSOLATION CUP.

Mr. H. G. Meeker, President of the Harlem Regatta Association presented a handsome silver cup, ornamented with aquatic emblems in gold, as a Consolation Prize to the unsuccessful competitors in the Scullers' Race of the Harlem Regatta Association. They were Frank E. Yates, New-York Athletic Club; Thomas R. Keator, Harlem Rowing Club; David Roache, Nautilus Boat Club, and H. W. Peckwell, Dauntless Boat Club. At 5 o'clock last evening Yates, Roache, and Keator came to the flag-boats in the order above named, Yates on the New-York side, Roache in the centre, and Keator on the Westchester side. On the second start the boats got away fairly. Yates being at some disadvantage, but he came up with his competitors within fifty yards, and for the first quarter of the mile the boats were about even. Yates then made a spurt, and drew away from his opponents, with Keator a good second, and Roache considerably astern. Yates quickly opened a gap of two lengths at the half mile, and Roache made a good effort, passed Keator, winning second place. Yates won by four lengths, in 5:50⅛.

CARELESSLY DRAWN COMMITMENTS.

Michael Conklin was brought before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. It appeared that Conklin had been committed for six months, by Judge Otterbourg, for disorderly conduct. The clerk, in making out the commitment, drew it for "having acted as a disorderly person," but not connecting the charge with any specified act, and, at the conclusion, directed that "she" instead of "he" be committed, &c. The Judge held this commitment to be fatally defective, and discharged the prisoner.

MINOR WALL STREET FAILURES.

The feeling of buoyancy and hopefulness created in Wall street by the intelligence that the President had signed the Currency bill continued to prevail, and yesterday not alone were the advanced prices of Monday maintained, but even improved upon in several instances. The current of events on the street yesterday was diversified by four failures, the unfortunates being small bears, who had been carried under by the recent rise in the financial tide. The names of the luckless ones are M. Cauldwell, M. F. Platt, C. L. Davenport, and J. W. Blatchford. None of the four were heavy operators, and the news of their suspension consequently had no effect whatever upon the market.

A FOURTH WARD DESPERADO SENT TO STATE PRISON.

The trial of Frederick Evers, the sailors' boarding-house keeper of No. 94 Cherry street, charged with shooting James Curran, of No. 6 Hamilton street, a rival boarding-house keeper, with intent to kill, was resumed before Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner and several other witnesses were examined by the defense with the view of showing that Curran was the aggressor, and that Evers had only shot him in self-defense, being in fear of his life. The prosecution, in rebuttal, called several witnesses, among them Dominick Haley, who had been shot by the prisoner, to prove that Evers was a dangerous character, and notoriously addicted to the use of the pistol. The jury found Evers guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and recommended him to mercy. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to three years in State Prison at hard labor.

RUSSIA.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND TO VISIT RUSSIA IN SEPTEMBER.

LONDON, June 24—5:30 A. M.—The St. Petersburg *Gazette* announces that the railway officials have received orders to make arrangements for the visit of the Queen of England, who is expected to arrive in Russia about the 14th of September.

FRANCE.

HOPELESS ILLNESS OF M. GOULARD.

LONDON, June 24.—The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the condition of M De Goulard is hopeless.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

BILLS THAT GO OVER TO THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A clerk of the Senate reached the House with the bills for the reduction of Army Paymasters from sixty to fifty, and to authorize the coinage of twenty cent silver pieces just as the House adjourned, and therefore these bills failed of passage. Among the bills which go over till next session are the following:

For the relief of owners and purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

Amending the ninth section of the act approved July 13, 1866, concerning deposits in savings banks.

To establish and maintain a national savings depository as a branch of the Post Office.

To incorporate the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company.

To provide for the more efficient administration of the laws relating to public lands.

Granting to railroads in the Territories the right of way through the public lands of the United States.

Providing for the construction of the Portland Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad, and for the performance of all Government services free of charge.

To enable the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to submit its claim against the United States under the existing laws, to the decision of the Supreme Court.

Amendatory of the Civil Rights law.

To authorize the organization of national banks without a circulation.

To establish the Territory of Pembina, and provide a government therefor.

Providing for a postal telegraph.

Providing for the resumption of specie payment and for free banking.

Amendatory of the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws. This bill failed in consequence of the disagreeing votes on the amendments.

For the admission of New-Mexico and Colorado as States.

Repealing the Pre-emption and amendatory of the Homestead laws.

To protect the navigable waters of the United States from injury and obstruction.

House bill for the reorganization of the army.

The House bill, to equalize bounties.

The bill granting pensions to all soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows and children.

For the construction and repair of Mississippi River levees.

The McCrary bill regulating charges for railroad transportation.

The Omaha Bridge bill.

The House bill amendatory of the Steam-boat law.

The Senate bills for the abolition of compulsory pilotage, and to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation. All the Land Grant bills, and many hundred bills for the relief of individuals.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 24—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high in the Southern States, and low in New-England and the North-west; local rains and north-west to south-west winds are reported from New-England, the Middle States, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region; generally clear weather and high temperature prevail in the remaining districts, except in the South-west; southerly winds and rain are reported from the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf coast.

The Lower Missouri River has fallen; the Mississippi River has fallen at St. Louis; the Ohio River has fallen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region, continued warm weather and local rains will prevail, with north-west or south-west winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ERIE RAILWAY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23.—Hon H. J. Jewett returned from Washington last night. In an interview with a reporter this evening, Mr. Jewett stated that he had not yet decided to accept the position of President of the Erie Railway, which was recently tendered him, and that he would not make up his mind, until the examination of the business affairs of the road, now going on, have been completed. If he should decide to accept the position, he will dissolve his immediate connection with the Western roads and devote his whole time to his new position. He has not definitely decided, even in the event of his accepting the Presidency of the Erie Road, whether or not, he will resign his seat in Congress. He, however, is very positive that he will never again be a candidate for Congressional honors.

THE CASE OF JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

BOSTON, June 23.—In the case of Jordan, Marsh & Co., in the United States District Court, which opened to-day, the writ was returned with a declaration setting forth the nature of the charges made against the firm. The action is one of tort to recover penalties, and the amount sought to be recovered is $1,000,000. The declaration contains 166 counts, setting forth in different ways the grounds of action, which is founded upon two acts of Congress—that of 1863, which provides for the forfeiture of the value of the imported goods, and that of 1823, which provides a penalty of double the value of the goods illegally imported. The defendants will file an answer, and in the ordinary course of proceedings the case will not come to trial before the December term.

PIGEON SHOOTING FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The arrangements were perfected yesterday for the pigeon match between James Ward, the one-armed champion of Canada, and Ira A. Paine, of this City. They are to shoot at twenty-five double birds, the Forester Club of Buffalo rules, and fifty single birds, Rhode Island rules, for $1,000 and the championship of America. The contest is to take place at Ottawa, Ontario, on the 26th inst. Paine, accompanied by a number of sporting men, will leave to-day for Canada. Ward and Paine shot a match for $1,000 and the championship last March at Stamford, Conn., when Paine won. The present match is creating unusual interest.

THE LONG ISLAND SHORE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to indorse the letter of "A Resident of Bath," in your issue to-day. Although the owner of a most inconveniently-acute nose, I have twice, lately, taken the walk from Bay Ridge to Fort Hamilton without perceiving anything objectionable whatever. I may remark, moreover, that most of the way the walk is many feet above the water.

R. H. E. L.

WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1874.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises of the graduating class of Dr. Van Norman's Institute, at Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first street, were held yesterday in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner Fifty-seventh street. The programme was varied and excellent throughout, the essays in particular showing careful thought and study and skillful training. Dr. Ormiston was exceedingly felicitous in his remarks, and the valedictory, by Miss Mary E. Hastings, was creditably rendered. Prof. Oscar M. Newell, the new organist of this beautiful church, to whose earnest efforts the growing prosperity of the church is largely attributable, performed on the magnificent organ, to the manifest gratification of the audience.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR SARATOGA.

The express train commencing June 29, will be run in close connection with the day line of steam-boats to and from Saratoga and Albany.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of $20 from "M. B. P." for the benefit of the "Children's Fund."

Andrew J. Garvey, of Tammany notoriety, is now rusticating at his Summer villa at College Point.

The new building of the Bond Street Savings Bank, corner of Bond street and Bowery, is now completed.

Julius, otherwise A. Alexandre, indicted for receiving stolen goods, furnished $3,000 bail to answer in the District Attorney's office, yesterday, and was released.

The graduating exercises of the Senior Class of Grammar School No. 56, West Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool June 13 and Queenstown June 14, reached this port early yesterday morning, with mail news later by two days.

Delia Barrow, aged nineteen months, fell from the third-story window of her parents' residence, No. 434 East Seventy-eighth street, and sustained a fracture of the skull, thigh, and shoulder.

Jacob Dettenger, aged eighteen, residing at No. 412 West Fiftieth street, was drowned yesterday while bathing at the foot of West Fifty-seventh street. His body was not recovered.

The Stock-Thorne injunction case came up yesterday for argument. Mr. A. Oakey Hall applied for a postponement, but the court ordered the argument to proceed, and the case is still on hearing.

The funeral of the late Mrs. J. J. Audubon, wife of the eminent naturalist, took place yesterday morning, from the Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue.

James Lavell, aged thirty-six, of No. 321 East Thirty-fifth street, had a leg badly bruised by a piece of iron falling on him at the dock at the foot of Rutgers street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Robert Gillcrease, aged thirteen, of Tenth avenue and Fifty-third street, while diving from Pier No. 22 East River, struck against a sunken fish-car and cut his head severely. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Under the auspices of the Société St. Jean-Baptiste, the French Canadians will hold a picnic at the East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street, to-day. Extensive arrangements have been made to insure success.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man, apparently a laborer, dressed in dark clothes, jumped overboard from Pier No. 3 North River and was drowned. His hat, which was left on the pier, is in possession of the Police.

Two vessels, representing the extremes of tonnage of registered sailing vessels at this port, have recently taken out their registers at the Custom-house—the ship Three Brothers, tonnage 2,972, and the sloop Aida, of 13 tons.

Patrolman Gorman, of the Seventeenth Precinct, shot a mad dog at No. 500 East Eleventh street yesterday morning, and Patrolman Crout, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, performed a similar service at No. 143 West Forty-first street.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Columbia College held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the institution. The proceedings of the society were of a strictly private character, and no disposition was manifested to give them any publicity.

The closing exercises of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Tarrytown special train, which leaves the Thirtieth Street Depot at 1 o'clock, will stop at the institution on the up trip, and again on its return at 5:25 P. M.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Judge Wandell presiding, Charles Miller, his wife, and Richard O'Donnell, accused of robbing Ex-Recorder Smith's residence, were brought up on remand. The evidence did not satisfy the Court of the guilt of the prisoners and they were discharged.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes and interest, $16,504 36; from collection of assessments and interest, $1,090 05; from market rents and fees, $103 25; from water rents, $6,831 52; from licenses, Mayor's office, $228 75; total, $24,757 93.

Hugh Fitzpatrick, aged twenty-seven, of Jersey City, fell overboard at Pier No. 14 North River yesterday, and was rescued from drowning by Officer Voss, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Officer McCoy, of the First Precinct, rescued from drowning Bartholomew Dome, who had fallen overboard at Pier No. 16 East River.

Arthur Smith was arrested by Deputy Marshal Robinson, yesterday, on a charge of perjury, in swearing to the ownership of certain property which did not belong to him. This was done for the purpose of qualifying as bondsman in the United States Courts. He was held for examination by United States Commissioner Betts.

Isaac Storms, aged forty-four, of No. 100 West Thirty-third street, while attempting to jump on the front platform of car No. 38 of the Eighth Avenue Line, at Forty-third street and Eighth avenue, fell on the track, and the wheels of the car passed over his right foot, crushing it terribly. He was cared for at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

At the auction sale of Mr. Percy Jerome's fancy driving horses, which took place yesterday at No. 2 Neilson place, there were but few in attendance, and the prices realized were very low. The bay mare Lady Jerome sold for $260, the gelding Winchester Boy for $195, a bay mare sired by Alexander Abdallah $250, and two others at lower prices.

The examinations for advancement and for medals and rewards at the Normal College have been concluded. The decision in the examinations in Latin will not be made known for a few days. The Commencement will be held in the Academy of Music in the early part of next month, and the pupils are making elaborate preparations for the event.

John Gilchrist, of No. 941 Third avenue, and Daniel Maher, of One Hundred and Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue, while at work in the railroad cut at Fifty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, were buried beneath a bank of earth which fell on them. Gilchrist had his shoulder fractured and his head cut, and Maher had one leg fractured and received severe internal injuries. The injured men were cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Mark Gill, who shot Mortimer Sullivan dead in the saloon corner of Murray and Greenwich streets, on Friday morning last, was yesterday indicted for murder in the first degree by the Grand Jury. On being arraigned, the prisoner, through his counsel, pleaded not guilty. District Attorney Phelps stated to the Court that he was ready to try the case at once, and asked that it be set down for an early day. Counsel for the prisoner protested against so speedy a trial of his client, but on the renewal of the District Attorney's motion, Recorder Hackett set down the case peremptorily for trial on Monday next.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a child about two weeks old was found yesterday under the stoop of the house No. 175 Ainsley street, and removed to the Morgue.

A strawberry festival and donation party will take place this afternoon and evening at the "Home for Little Ones," corner of Fulton and Macon streets.

The City Treasurer's report for the past week shows the receipts to have been $118,093. The balance remaining to the credit of the City is $2,138,500.

While at work in a new building on Second street, near Broadway, yesterday, James Fitzpatrick, aged sixty years, fell from the second story into the cellar, and sustained fatal injuries.

If the physicians appointed to examine into the mental condition of Kate Stoddard, alias Lizzie King, indicted for the murder of Charles Goodrich, report her sane she will be placed on trial in August.

Judge Pratt issued a mandamus yesterday compelling the Board of Supervisors to award the contract for the convict labor of the Penitentiary for the next five years to the Bay State Shoe Company.

The annual excursion of the Plymouth Church Sunday-school has been arranged for to-morrow, when, if the weather is favorable, a party of at least 1,000 children will be taken for a pleasant trip into the country.

John May, aged fifty-four years, fell overboard from a steam hoisting-machine at the foot of Prospect avenue yesterday, while under the influence of liquor, and was drowned. Deceased leaves a wife and family.

Dr. John Rossman, of No. 81 Chrystie street, New-York, was found in an insensible condition at the corner of Fulton street and Bedford avenue yesterday morning. Dr. Rossman, who was suffering from heart-disease, was removed to St. John's Hospital.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of John Anderson, who was found dead in the cock-pit of a yacht at Bay Ridge on Saturday last. Dr. S. W. Sheperd, the County Physician, who made a post-mortem examination of the remains, testified that death was caused by appoplexy. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication was read from John Ordronaux, Esq., State Commissioner of Lunacy, stating that the condition of the patients in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum was disgraceful. Mr. Ordronaux states that they are destitute even of the necessities of life.

Yesterday Judge Neilson, of the City Court, made out the first commitment for an insane person under the new law of 1874, which requires that two reputable physicians make oath that they are such in a court of record, and further satisfy by affidavit the presiding Judge that the person sought to be restrained of his or her liberty is afflicted with insanity in a dangerous form. Catherine Rutherford was the name of the insane person for whom the commitment was required.

STATEN ISLAND.

Daniel Mulland, a liquor dealer, was held in $300 bail yesterday, at Clifton, for selling liquor on Sunday.

The new docks at the old Quarantine Grounds at Tompkinsville are now nearly completed. The new docks are already occupied by foreign ships lying up and discharging ballast. It is stated that the property adjoining, belonging to George Law, will also be built up with docks and storehouses, the shore having already been surveyed for that purpose.

The opposition between the old and new ferry lines to the North Shore came near resulting in a serious accident yesterday. At 10:30 o'clock, as the Castleton, of the old line, was lying at the Harbor Dock, the Monitor, of the opposition line, passed by that landing, attempting to make the New-Brighton Dock first. She being outside, however, and the Castleton inside, the latter forged ahead and made the landing first, but in doing so came in collision with the Monitor, breaking in her side, and causing a great panic among the passengers. Fortunately, no one was injured. It is probable that a law-suit will be the result.

LONG ISLAND.

Ground will be broken for the proposed new Episcopal Church at Richmond Hill this week, and the corner-stone will be laid by Bishop Littlejohn some time in August.

A new Post Office has been established on Rockaway Beach, the station to be known as Oceanus. Mr. Michael P. Holland, of the Holland House, is the Postmaster.

A large dwelling-house, owned by Mr. John R. Vail, at Riverhead, was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning last. The loss is estimated at $3,000; only partially insured.

Mr. James Long, residing at West Hills, had his pocket picked of $300, and lost his gold watch besides, while asleep in a Thirty-fourth street ferry-boat last evening. He was not made aware of his loss until the conductor on a Long Island Railroad train asked him for his ticket. The watch had been cut from the chain, which was still dangling from his neck.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, June 23.—Spanish Gold, 287@289. Exchange excited. No sellers of 3 or 60 days', gold, on the United States. Sales on United States, 60 days, currency, 142@145 premium; Short Sight, 147@150 premium; on London, 205@210 premium; on Paris, 172@175 premium. Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 23½@24 reals ℔ arroba.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Ontario, for Rio Janeiro.—Signor Scarani, Signor Bongini, Signor Caracciolo, Signor Pesaro, Signor Malagoli, Signor Della Seta, Signor Thomaso Salvini, R. H. Stuart, Edward H. Williams and wife, Miss Mary Burnham, Signor Buffi, Edward H. Williams, Jr., F. W. Smith, Udefonso Purejo, wife, and infant; Alessandro Salvini and wife, Signor Baracani and daughter, Signor Fabbri, Signor Colonello, Signor Casali and wife, Signor Piamonti and wife, J. T. Adsuar, E. Daeniker, Rear Admiral W. E. Le Roy, U. S. N.; S. M. Coleman, Secretary to Admiral; Commodore T. H. Patterson, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. T. Jasper, U. S. N.; Paymaster A. S. Kenny, U. S. N.; George F. Brown and wife, G. A. Salt and wife, T. E. Webb, Naval Constructor, U. S. N.; Joseph D. Weeds, C. J. Harrah and wife, Mme. Hoffman, Mrs. M. A. Carstensan, M. Vial, J. Fleusat, Joaquin J. Ramos, Jose Sanchez, Signor Manciai and wife, A. A. Van Romondt, J. J. Gama Maecher, John Mollrth, Felix Kroshowski, Alfredo Martinez, H. B. De Miranda, Alexander Liggitt, John S. Bowels, Luiz De Louza Barros, M. Till and four children, Anduas Cernadak, F. Chermette, A. Fortier, Signor Barrachi.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—L. Pike, Mrs. Murray, Miss Hasler, Mrs. Lynch, two daughters, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, son, and daughter, Wm. Appleton, man, and two maids, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, three children, and man, Mr. Dudgeon, Mr. Ovington, C. A. Righter, R. G. Bennett, W. Considine, Mr. and Mrs. Mackerbin, Miss Mackerbin, C. Peasini, W. Tillinghast, W. Kane, G. Gordon, W. T. Danause, S. R. Danause, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Schon and daughter, A. Ewing, Rev. E. Luckie, G. B. Kent, W. H. Davies, W. Wagner, M. Levy, J. D. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Gledhill, Miss Horsley, R. B. Foreman, V. Mott, Rev. Prentiss de Veuve, J. W. Cochrane, J. C. D. Matthews, C. B. Waite, Mr. Haldane and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, infant, and servant, Miss Wright, Miss Gould, S. G. Sherry, Mr. Dorr and son, Dr. L. D. Mason, M. Corcoran, L. Rosenfeld, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Gales, Mrs. Belden and son, Dr. McCutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. Byers, J. E. Shepherd, Mr. Van Ingen, Mr. Hiscox, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Southworth, M. S. Southworth, Mr. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Borda and daughter, Mr. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Clause, J. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Wick, Mr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Tillinghast and daughter, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Vanduzen, Miss Vanduzen and two maids, J. J. Townsend, R. K. Davis, D. McLachlan, P. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Spencer and two daughters, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tobin, Mr. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Devlin, Miss Deake, Mr. and Mrs. Royce, Mrs. Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. Macondray, four children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Bruen, two sons, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Minturn, three children, governess, and maid, Hon. E. D. Morgan and lady and man-servant, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Weston, three daughters, governess, and maids, Mr. Weston, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, daughter, and niece, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Van Hoffman, two daughters, governess, and three maids, Mr. Breed, Mr. and Mrs. Negus, Mrs. Whiting, three daughters, man and maid servant, Mrs. Pike and two daughters, E. Stevenson, Mrs. Beach and maid, Alf. Higgins, Lieut. Blunt, Royal Navy, Mr. Richmond.

In steam-ship Herder, from Hamburg.—Herr Dr. Neumann-Seiditz, Miss Abbie Williams, Miss N. Werner, Mrs. C. Valentin, Herr A. Klingenberg, wife, children, and servant; and others in the second cabin.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—S. V. Dyk, H. Leigh, James Quale, John Huben, Henry Reiser, J. C. Hall, Rev. Father Smith, Joseph Birch, James F. Wells, S. Gore, Mrs. Newman, Miss Mary Satchell, Miss Eva Parkes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon sets...1:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:58 | Gov. Island...3:47 | Hell Gate....5:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, June 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ontario, Slocum, St. Thomas, Pernambuco, &c., W. R. Garrison; Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Comstock, Davidson, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Star of the South, (Br.,) Smith, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Gainsborough, (Br.,) Carlton, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Liverpool, Lambert, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Hoghton Tower, (Br.,) Trumbull, Liverpool, R. J. Cortis.

Barks Archimede, (Ital.,) Trappani, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, J. C. Seager; James S. Stone, Hallett, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Swiftsure, (Br.,) Appledore, Richmond, Va., Geo. F. Bulley; Graafstrom, (Dutch,) Le Clerc, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fruen, (Norw.,) Bessisen, Constantinople and Odessa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Stefonino, (Ital.,) Genta, Cork, or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Juventa, (Norw.,) Aabye, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Annie Troop, (Br.,) Hill, Cork for orders, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Signal, Whitney, Cadiz, Lunt Brothers.

Brigs George Gilchrist, Thompson, Fernandina, Fla., W. Ray; Aquidneck, Johnson, Mobile, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sabina, (Br.,) Powers, Pictou, N. S., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Josephine, (Br.,) Ganion, Belfast, Ireland, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Martha, Pierson, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Daylight, Marks, Georgetown, Demarara, L. W. P. Armstrong; Eva Parker, (Br.,) Slocomb, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Cath. Morris, (Br.,) Dunn, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Rose, Georgetown, Van Brunt & Brother.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool June 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 193 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. June 22, lat. 41 02, lon. 65 11, exchanged signals with an Inman steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool June 11 and Queenstown 12, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. June 17, lat. 45 10 N., lon. 38 56 W., passed a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 18th, lat. 42 40 N., lon. 47 46 W., another brig-rigged steam-ship do.; 20th, lat. 42 N., lon. 59 30 W., bark Edina, (of St. John, N. B.,) do.; 21st, 7 P. M., 380 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Inman steam-ship bound do. The N. brings 540 passengers.

Steam-ship Herder, (Ger.,) Fischer, Hamburg June 11, with mdse. and passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. June 16, lat. 48 56 N., lon. 27 91 W., spoke bark Nathanael, (Norw.,) from Havre, for New-York; 17th, lat 47 13 N., lon. 35 56 W., bark Hedwig Siebe, (Ger.,) from Gloucester, for New-York; 19th, lat. 43 49 N., lon. 48 32 W., passed four very large icebergs, and an empty ship's boat drifting close to them; 21st, lat. 41 40 N., lon. 63 29 W., an Inman steam-ship bound E. The H. brings 247 passengers.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow June 14, via Moville same day, with mdse. and 217 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had light variable winds; dense fogs from the eastward of the Banks; June 20, lat. 44 50 N., lon. 52 W., signaled a French bark showing letters R J I B, bound W.; same date, lat. 44 23 N., lon. 53 10 W., ship Fawn, hence for Havre; 21st, lat. 41 48 N., lon. 63 W., passed a Bremen steam-ship bound E.; 22d, lat. 41 25 N., lon. 65 19 W., steam-ship Australia, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship R. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah June 21, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg June 10, via Havre 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Hervatska, (Aust.,) Schnautz, Bona 63 ds., with minerals and empty petroleum barrels to Slocovich & Co.

Bark J. T. Smith, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Potter, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Crandall Bros.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Weeks, St. Marc 15 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Tula, Miller, Belize, Hon., 17 ds., with logwood, &c., to Wm. Jex.

Brig Quaco, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dakin, Trinidad 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thos. Owen & Son—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Varinger, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Minatitlan 28 ds., with cedar to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Minnie, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Graham, Crab Island, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Emma Heather, (of Philadelphia,) Heather, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Hannah Coomer, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) King, Port Antonio, Ja., 11 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass.

Schr. Hiawatha, Dixon, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. John Snow, Hutton, Shulee, N. S., 6 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Simpson.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Tyler, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. I. & D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. Barbara, Hedden, Virginia.

Schr. Abigail Jennings, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, Nantucket.

Schr. John Brill, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Louisa Crawford, Frazier, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Laura Bridgman, Clark, Cardenas 9 ds with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Eliza Anderson, Clark, Alexandria.

Schr. De Mory Gray, Brewster, Fernandina 9 ds., with yellow pine to master. Is bound to Keyport.

Schr. Walcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. M. J. Leonard, Burgess, Virginia.

Schr. A. P. Emerson, (of Galveston,) Emerson, Tuspan, Mexico, 31 ds., with cedar and fustic to L. Brandeit & Co.—vessel to Alvah Mudgett.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. Helen, Perry, Baltimore.

Schr. P. C. Schultz, Thompson, Savannah 6 ds., with yellow pine to T. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Sarah Eldridge, Wright, Virginia.

Schr. Race Horse, Miller, Cat Island 8 ds., with pines to F. T. Montell & Son—vessel to F. T. Montell & Son. May 27, lat. 36, lon. 72, on the outward passage, was struck by lightning, splitting the fore and mainmast and carrying away mizzen topmast.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Morton, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Harmnia, Ryder, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Louisa, Knox, Providence.

Schr. G. R. Mowery, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Providence.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Providence.

Schr. Ganges, Coleman, Providence.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Bayles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Cooper, Sleeper, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. M. Howes, Howes, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. G. Whilldon, Nichols, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. E. F. Cabada, Swain, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Kelsey, New-Haven.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Crane, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Benjamin Courtney, ——, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, East Greenwich.

Schr. Thomas Morris, Dolliven, East Greenwich.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Taunton.

Schr. Orvetta, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Martha Sargent, Sargent, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. George Osborn, Gilmore, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; hazy.

BELOW.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London May 14, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. (Boarded June 21, lat. 40 40, lon. 68, by pilot-boat Geo. W. Blunt, No. 11.) Bark Ceres, (Norw.,) Boe, Limerick 35 ds. (By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.) Bark Amer, (Aust.,) Premuda Galway May 21. (By pilot-boat A. Leggett, No. 4.)

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Ontario, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Morro Castle, for Havana; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Medusa, for Liverpool; Northern Chief, for London; Bremen, for St. John, N. B.; brigs Sarah E. Kennedy, for Lisbon; Nellie Ware, for Matanzas; Manson, for ——; schr Post Boy, for Portsmouth, N. H.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, June 23.—Arr. steamers Flag, from Charleston; Achilles, from Philadelphia; schrs. Austin, from Leghorn; Jonah Smith, from St. Martin's; Eastern Queen, from New-Orleans; Henry Nonvell, from Mobile.

Also arr. bark Marathon, from South Amboy; brig Gold Finder, from St. Marie; schr. Maggie Cain, from Sagua.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 23.—Cld. ship City of Liverpool, for Liverpool.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., June 23.—Passed up, British bark R. B. Chapman, from Sagua; schrs. J. J. Worthington, from Providence; Flavilla, from Lewes Cove.

Passed down, brigs George Harris, for Boston; Maurice, for Bangor; schr. S. and E. Corson, for Boston; Limit, for Eastport.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 23.—Cld. steam-ships Zanita, for New-York; Hercules, for Boston; Rattlesnake, for do.; bark Peusoer, for Dublin; schrs. Charles P. Stickney, for Newburyport; Cora Bell, for Gloucester; Eliza B. Emery, for Chelsea; Edith B. Everman, for Boston; F. L. Godfrey, for do.

Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, from Savannah; bark Whitehall, from Caibarien; R. B. Chapman, from Sagua; brigs Charles Purves, from New-York; Roanoke, from Puerto Cabelio; Zavalla Williams, from Bangor; schrs. Sarah Potter, from Serrano Keys; James Bliss, from Boston; Mary G. Haskell, from do.; Edith B. Everman, from do.; Eliza B. Emery and Eva Bell, from Gloucester; J. Cadwalader, from do.; C. P. Stickney, from Wareham; O. Dell, from Blue Hill; David Clarkson, from Savannah; Emma C. Rommel, from Pascagola. Spoken, June 16, lat. 30, lon. 72, steam-ship Empire, hence, for Port Spain and Laguayra. The schr. ashore on Goose Island is the F. P. Simpson, loaded with railroad ties. Below, schr. Sidney Price, from Trinidad.

GALVESTON, June 23.—Sld. steam-ship George W. Clyde, for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The brig Walter Howes, before reported in collision in Delaware Bay, put into Chester yesterday for repairs. The vessel she collided with was the schr. John Cadwalader, from Lanesville, with stone. The latter lost cathead and had rail broken, and received some other damage. The accident occurred at 2 A. M. Sunday.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 23.—Sld. for the United States, Ottawa M., Celestial Empire, Norma, Reval, Maresca, and Tancredi.

Arr. out from the United States on the 22d inst., Minerva, Navigator, Ellen Monroe, Resolve, Bridgewater, Irwell, Loch Dee, Maria Rose, Lizzie Waters, Nevada, J. P. Wheeler, Loyal Sam, and Voyager.

23d.—Else, Hermes, Brage, Atrato, Tre Guiseppe, Milo, Hannah Morris, Norfolk, Marchmont, Queen of England, Monmouthshire, James Bale, Moderato, and Frey.

QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Leitch, and the Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, both from New-York June 13, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning, the former at 3 o'clock, and the latter at 6 o'clock.

MOVILLE, June 23.—The Allan Line steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Smith, from Quebec June 12, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

STETTIN, June 18.—The steam-ship Franklin, Capt. E. Dehnicke, for New-York, via Copenhagen 19 and Antwerp, sld. to-day at 11 A. M.

THE GORHAM PLATED WARE

Possesses all the elements of fine silver in solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability.

The basis of this ware is of the finest quality of Nickel. Upon this hard, ringing metal, is laid a heavy coating of pure silver.

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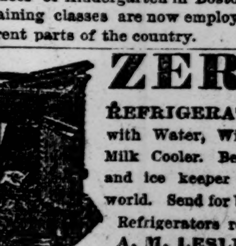
KINDERGARTEN. NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.



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FIREWORKS.

Parties desiring a display for July 4 can be supplied direct from the manufacturer. Goods warranted of the best quality. Orders by mail promptly attended to Depot E. F. LINTON, No. 112 Chambers st.